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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

The Vacant Offices.

SOREHEADS GETTING FRIGHTENED.

Methodist Missionary Convention.

VIADUCT RAILWAY.

Incompatible Offices.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1871.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It is understood that Mayor Hall has offered the Park Commissionership to Geo. M. Van Vort and Wm. T. Blodgett.

The Committee of Seventy have approved of the acceptance by Stebbins of the appointment as Commissioner of Public Parks.

"SOREHEADS" GETTING FRIGHTENED.

A special dispatch from Washington to the *Herald* says that the Democratic and Republican coalition against Grant, the movers of which propose holding a secret conference at Harrisburg, though not well defined, has been bruited about for days. Wm. M. Evarts, when he was in Washington weeks ago, was far from being reserved in his views of the inexpediency of Grant's renomination. The victory over Tammany is the inspiring motive of this sudden gathering of "outs" and "soreheads," and the belief which prevails among the leaders who are to engineer the new movement is founded on the possibility that the work of reform, may begun, may sweep the whole country. The President seems to be ignorant of the movement.

METHODIST MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

A Methodist Missionary Convention was held here yesterday, in connection with the anniversary of the General Missionary Society. An essay on foreign missions was read by Mr. Love, of Chicago. One speaker stated that during the last seven years only an average of two and a half per cent. of five and a half million dollars has been devoted to missionary work among the heathen. Money and energy were wasted in trying to convert different denominations here to the Methodist faith, and a denominational missionary work was severely deprecated. Several speakers participated in the discussion. A similar convention will be held next year.

INCOMPATIBLE OFFICES.

The London *Economist* having mentioned with regret the appearance of the name of United States Minister Schenck as director in one of the new mining companies, with the remark that a commercial occupation of any kind appears certainly incompatible with the functions of a diplomatist, the New York *Evening Post* to-day expresses the hope that our government will immediately recall Minister Schenck, who, it says, by permitting his official position to promote stock speculation, humiliates his country and shows an utter want of respect for his high office.

THE BURNED STEAMER.

The steamer City of London, which was burned last night, was valued at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, for which amount she is insured in Hartford, Norwich and New York insurance companies. The agent in this city, at two o'clock this afternoon, was uncertain whether any of the crew had been lost, but it is almost certain that the steward, Henry Dugan, has perished, and it is feared that several of his companions may have shared his fate.

PICKPOCKETS' HARVEST—ACCIDENTS.

Pickpockets did a large business yesterday along the line of the procession. Several arrests are reported. A great many accidents were reported last night from the excitement and bustle attending the procession. While the procession was passing Union Square a span of horses became frightened and ran away, seriously injuring three ladies.

VIADUCT RAILWAY.

At a meeting of the New York Viaduct Railroad Company, all the Tammany Directors resigned, and a new Board was elected, thus freeing the company from the incubus of Tammany.

SALARY OF CORONERS

The coroners waited upon the Comptroller this morning in respect to the salaries due them. The Comptroller told them that he was unable to do anything till the legislature meets.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Isaac W. England, publisher of the *Sun*, has been appointed School Commissioner in the City Department of Public Instruction, and accepts.

LEFT FOR HIS HEALTH.

The brother of Peter B. Sweeny has not left for Europe, but by advice of his physicians went away from the city for his health.

FOUND.

The missing poll list of the Sixth ward, Brooklyn, was discovered last evening stowed away with old papers.

SWORN IN.

Henry G. Stebbins was to-day sworn in as Commissioner of the Department of Public Parks.

SMALL-POX.

There were forty-three new cases of small-pox last week, and twenty since Saturday.

A CANARD.

General Butler denounces as a canard the story of the Harrisburg conference.

CONCERT TOUR.

It is reported that the Ninth Regiment band will go to Europe on a concert tour.

SAILED.

W. W. Corcoran sailed on the Cuba, which took $179,000 in specie.

DENIAL.

It is denied that ex-Controller Connolly will turn State's evidence.

DEPUTY COMPTROLLERSHIP.

Richard A. Storrs is not reappointed Deputy Comptroller.

ALEXIS BALL.

The naval ball to Alexis occurs on the night of the 28th.

NOT GOING TO EUROPE.

Connolly denies that he is going to Europe.

LOUISIANA.

Death of Lieut. Governor Dunn.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Lieutenant Governor Oscar J. Dunn died at six o'clock this morning at his residence, No. 332 Canal street, after three days' illness from congestion of the brain and lungs, aged fifty-one years.

The City Council and a number of social and political societies and clubs each passed resolutions of regret and sympathy on the death of Lieutenant Governor Dunn. The funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon. The courts adjourned to-day. Business at the City hall will be suspended to-morrow through respect to the deceased.

THE FAIR.

There will be a general holiday to-morrow on account of the fair. Business houses will close at eleven A. M.

INDIANA.

I. O. O. F.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 22.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows closed their session to-night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Grand Master, John W. McQuiddy, of New Albany; Grand Warden, Richard Owen, of Harmony; Representative to the Grand Lodge, W. H. DeWolf, of Vincennes; Grand Secretary, F. F. Foster, of Indianapolis, and Grand Treasurer, Theodore P. Haughey, of Indianapolis.

RAILWAY BRIDGE COMPLETED.

EVANSVILLE, November 22.—The last timber was put in place on the Wabash bridge of the St. Louis and Southeastern railroad to-day, and trains are running through without change.

CONNECTICUT.

ANOTHER HORROR!

Burning of a Steamer!

LIST OF THE VICTIMS!

NEW LONDON, November 22.—The freight and passenger steamer City of New London, which left New York last evening, with freight only, for Norwich, was burned this morning in the Thames river. A portion of the crew were lost, but it is not known how many.

Later.—Further particulars of the burning of the steamer City of New London, of Norwich, a New York line, state that the spread of the flames having rendered the boats and life preservers inaccessible, the passengers threw themselves into the water, clinging to portions of the cargo which had been thrown overboard, those who were able to swim reached the shore. Some were picked up in an exhausted condition. Some half a dozen of the crew and passengers are still missing, and it is feared lost, among whom is C. B. Rogers, of this city. The boat and cargo will be an entire loss. There is great excitement here as to the fate of the passengers and crew.

NORWICH, November 22.—The following persons are now known to have been lost on the steamer City of New London: C. B. Rogers, Wm. L. Morton and Harrison Aldrick, passengers; Matt Baker, engineer, and Harry Dugan, steward.

The loss of life by the City of New London disaster is greater than was anticipated. There were only seven passengers, but of these William T. Norton, of the firm of Norton Brothers, C. B. Rogers, of the firm of C. B. Rogers & Co., and Harrison R. Aldrich, all of this city, were lost. Of the officers and deck hands known to be lost are William P. Ely, of Hamburg, Connecticut, second mate; M. W. Baker, of Norwich, engineer; Henry Dugan, of New London, steward; Webster Cooper, second cook; Frank Flowers, residence unknown, waiter; Warren Mitchel, oiler; Driscoll Sullivan, Patrick Malony and Thomas Rourke, deck hands. The New London carried a cargo of heavy freight, principally cotton, rags, groceries, leather, hides, etc which, together with the boat, is a total loss.

On account of the manager of the line being absent from the city, it is impossible to ascertain the insurances. It is understood that the boat was insured for $100,000.

The fire extinguishing apparatus and life saving appliances were ample and in perfect order, but the rapid spread of the flames cut off all approach to the boats and the saloon, where the life preservers were. The passengers and crew had to save themselves by grasping such floating matter as fell overboard from the burning boat. The officers of the boat, particularly the captain and engineer, received great praise for their coolness and bravery in their trying position, the former escaping by lowering himself from the paddle-box by a heaving line, when all the avenues of escape were closed by the flames, and clinging to the paddle-box until rescued in an exhausted condition, and the latter losing his life after giving the life-preserver, which he got from his room on the upper deck at the last moment, to the only lady passenger, who by its aid was saved.

The origin of the fire is a matter of uncertainty, but is supposed to have in some way started in the kitchen, when the cook went to kindle the fire for breakfast. One account states that it was by a poker heated by raking down the fire and being hung against a pine partition; but nothing reliable is known.

ALEXIS.

Start for Washington.

ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITAL

GONE TO WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Alexis left this morning for Washington, accompanied by Minister Catacazy and others.

ALEXIS' BED.

Last night Prince Alexis refused to sleep on the gorgeous bed provided for his use, but preferred his own hammock, which had been conveyed to his hotel.

DISPATCH TO THE CZAR.

Soon after the arrival of the Grand Duke at his apartments in the Clarendon Hotel, he dispatched the following message to his father by cable:

"To the Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg—Entry cordial, and magnificent reception. Parade of the militia. General holiday in the city. Signed, Alexis."

The same dispatch was sent to the Empress of Russia at the Crimea.

ARRIVAL AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—A special train from New York, conveying Grand Duke Alexis and party, passed through the city this evening, leaving Camden station for Washington a few minutes after six o'clock. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour a crowd of several hundred persons had assembled at the Philadelphia depot, and on the arrival of the train they broke forth in

HEARTY CHEERS,

in acknowledgment of which the Grand Duke appeared on the platform of the car and lifted his cap several times. At the Camden street depot a still larger number were gathered. The Grand Duke appeared on the rear platform of the car and was received by the crowd with

THREE HEARTY CHEERS AND A TIGER,

which was gracefully recognized by the Prince.

ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The Grand Duke arrived on a special train at 7:30. The depot was thronged with a large crowd anxious to see Alexis. The Prince and suite being in citizens, dress, they were not recognized until they reached the front of the building, and then but by few. Catacazy's carriage was in waiting. In it the Duke, Cataczay, Admiral Poisset, and the principal secretary took seats, and were driven to the house of Catacazy. The rest of the suite proceeded to Arlington. The Grand Duke is the only one of the party entertained by the Russian Minister. Soon after the Duke was driven to Minister Catacazy's residence, the latter called on Secretary Fish at Arlington to officially inform him of the arrival of the Grand Duke, to make preliminary arrangements for his presentation to the President to-morrow, which will probably take place at noon.

About half past eight o'clock a number of foreign ministers called to pay their respects to the Grand Duke.

CHICAGO.

Prosecuting Insurance Companies.

CHICAGO, November 22.—A meeting of the policy holders of the suspended insurance companies was held at Standard Hall this evening. Colonel Messer presided. The committee of ten appointed at a previous meeting made their report, in which they recommended that an Executive Committee of eleven be appointed, whose duties shall consist in appointing attorneys at all places where the suspended insurance companies are located, and that they be instructed to prosecute all claims of policy holders, which for that purpose are to be assigned by the holders to the committees. An assessment of one per cent. is to be assessed on all policies for paying expenses. The report was adopted and the committee appointed.

Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh addressed the meeting, and expressed the opinion that the concerted action proposed would save at least one million dollars to the policy holders.

The meeting was very largely attended, and the action unanimous. The following are the names of the Executive Committee: Geo. Armour, Nathan Mears, W. G. Hubbard, H. G. Powers, L. Z. Leiter, C. M. Henderson, C. P. Kellogg, C. B. Farwell, H. A. Cohn, B. A. Jones and Potter Palmer.

RAILROADS.

THE QUEEN ANNE'S RAILROAD, completed but a short time since, connecting Centreville with Townsend, Del., is doing a prosperous business, and its trade is gradually increasing. The gross earnings of the road for August and September amount to $5,275.61, $1,994.22 of which were earned in August, $3,028.61 in September. The business in freight was $4,222.19; passengers $1,084.03. The total expenses for the two months was $2,100, leaving a net revenue of $1,175.60, which more than pays the interest on the entire cost of the road.—*Centreville (Md.) Herald.*

GRAND RAPID ROAD.

The Detroit *Post* of date 14th, has the following in reference to the Grand Rapids Road:

At present the minds of our business men are quietly considering railroad matters in connection with the future of this city. In a few weeks another road running from here to Holland, where it will intersect Mr. Joy's road to Chicago, will be opened. This will give us the shortest possible cut to Chicago, and will furnish additional facilities for moving forward the fabrications for our various workshops.

Up north of us, in the region of Clam Lake, on the line of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, the progress of the empire is silently but surely working it way. A town has been laid out and some $10,000 worth of lots already sold. Several large saw mills are going to be built there.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION—THE TYSON INJUNCTION.

[From the Baltimore American.]

A dispatch appeared in Monday morning's *American* announcing the fact that the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Lynchburg, Va., Judges Bond and Rives presiding, had refused to grant the injunction prayed for by James E. Tyson, of Baltimore, against the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad Company. The technical ground for the denial of the injunction seems to be the failure of the complainant to make the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company a party to the suit, but Judge Bond, in delivering his opinion, went somewhat into the merits of the case, and indicated pretty clearly what the decision of the Court would be upon a final hearing. From Judge Bond's decision, published in the London *News*, we take the following extract:

So great pecuniary interests are involved in this suit, and the danger of loss to one of the parties, at least, if the proper persons were made parties, would be so serious and immediate, that the Court is inclined at once to determine the motion before it, without attempting to decide any of the other questions affecting complainant's rights, which have been elaborately argued, and which will be more directly before the Court at the final hearing of the case.

What the Court is now asked to do is to enjoin these new defendants, provided they are made parties as they should be, by a preliminary injunction from proceeding to execute any of the powers and functions alleged to be granted to them by the act of 17th June, 1870, pending the suit.

This is to invoke the extraordinary power of this Court, which ought not to be exercised unless the injury threatened the complainant be immediate, serious and irreparable; and unless, if the damage to the defendants is likely to be greater than that of complainant, and equally immediate, serious and irreparable.

It seems to the Court that the complainant has neither of these reasons for asking the Court to exercise this power in his behalf.

Whatever may have been done by the defendants respecting the stock or property of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, was done or was contemplated to be done twelve months before the complainant purchased his stock in the road, and the former owner of his shares was a participant in one of the proceedings which led to the defendant's action. Complainant had full notice of what defendants were about to do, and if, under these circumstances he purchased his stock in Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Company, he voluntarily put his interest in jeopardy, and cannot call upon the Court to exercise its extraordinary powers to protect him, pending a suit to determine his jeopardied rights, which had been in danger, if at all, twelve months before he voluntarily purchased them.

It is manifest to the Court that the danger of loss to defendants in case the Court should exercise the power invoked, if at the final hearing its judgment should be for defendants, is likely to be more serious and irreparable than any possible loss to complainant.

Credit is a delicate thing. Confidence in the power and right of defendants to make the pledges they have made to raise the money authorized by the act of June 17, 1870, is absolutely necessary to the success of the loan.

In this suit defendants have at stake millions of dollars, while the complainant at the commencement of the action had but five shares of stock, which he alleges in his bill are in immense danger of depreciation in value by defendants' conduct, which danger was not great enough to prevent his purchasing fifty shares more since the suit began.

Under these circumstances the Court is of opinion that the complainant has no right to ask the Court to exercise this extraordinary power.

Whatever rights or interests the complainant may have are in no danger of great or irreparable loss.

They may be fully determined and secured at the final hearing, without the aid of a preliminary injunction, and the Court will refuse the motion.

Judge Rivers also delivered an opinion, concurring in Judge Bond's decision. The *News* says of the decision:

We are gratified to be able to note a termination of this great legal controversey which is so much in accord with the general sentiment of the community, so far as our observation has enabled us to judge.

The Lynchburg *Republican* cannot repress its delight, and breaks out into this strain of exultation:

It has seldom been our fortune to publish tidings of greater joy than we are privileged to do this morning. For four days the public mind has been stretched to its utmost tension in view of the tremendous consequences involved in the decision of the great Tyson injunction case, under discussion in the United States Circuit Court. Our pen is incapable of depicting the terrible calamities which a decision in this case adverse to the railroad company would have brought about, and now that the case has been fully argued and the injunction denied, the people of Virginia have every reason to "rejoice and be exceedingly glad."

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FOREIGN.

Marine Disasters.

THE POPE INTERVIEWED.

Earthquakes in the West Indies.

GOVERNORSHIP OF LUMBURG

The Mexican Revolution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, November 22.—Reports of the disasters to shipping, by the recent storm, continue to come in from all quarters. The Egeria was driven ashore on the Irish coast and became a total wreck. Five of her crew were drowned.

PROPOSED MASS MEETING.

Sir Charles Dilke, whose recent address at Newcastle caused such comment, will speak to a mass meeting next week.

AQUATIC.

The rowing match for the championship of the Tyne to-day was won by the Taylor crew, who beat the Renforths by three boat lengths.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Prussian has arrived at Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, November 22.—The steamers Atlantic and Maine have arrived.

ITALY.

CONSISTORY.

ROME, November 22.—The Consistory will be held on Friday for the preconisation of Bishops, when the Pope will pronounce an allocution, in which it is expected he will refer to his course in connection with the occupation of the city by the King.

THE POPE INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, November 22.—A Paris paper has an account of an interview granted by the Pope to a large body of persons, one of the number asking him how long the oppression of the Church would continue. The Pope replied: "We should resign ourselves to the will of the Most High, and pray without ceasing. In the whole world everywhere evil is making fearful progress. In France, impiety is again lifting its head. In Germany, heresy is making great efforts to subjugate Christian religion, and to establish its own greatness upon its ruins. But what is still more lamentable is, that this impious movement is countenanced by the governments. In Russia, Spain and Switzerland, indeed everywhere, revolution seeks to triumph and drag down society into an abyss of evil."

MEXICO.

THE REVOLUTION SPREADING.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Dispatches from Matamoras say that the revolutionary movement is becoming general in Mexico. General Cheha was marching to the relief of Santillo. The place was severely pressed by the revolutionists, so that the speedy issue of the contest at that point was imminent. General Altavore was engaged in constant observance of the movements. Oaxaca and Diaz were busy in fortifying that city.

Juarez has repeated his request to Congress for a parliamentary vote of extraordinary powers to the President.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

Mexican citizens have subscribed money for the relief of Chicago, and for the aid of sufferers by the fire in Wisconsin.

WEST INDIES.

THE STEAMER HORNET.

PORT AU PRINCE, November 6, *via* Havanna, November 22.—The case of the steamer Hornet remains unchanged.

MAN-OF-WAR EXPECTED.

The Spanish iron-clad man-of-war Saragossa is expected.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

The Haytiens have reinforced the garrisons in the forts here, placed guns in position, and troops are being held in readiness for active service.

RISE IN COFFEE.

Coffee is in demand at Aux Carjes, and the price has an upward tendency.

EARTHQUAKES.

ST. DOMINGO, November 9.—Shocks of earthquakes were felt on the 30th ult., on the Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and other islands.

PROTECTION DEMANDED.

ST. THOMAS, November 16, *via* Havana, 22.—The Captain of the steamer Florida, now in this port, called upon the American Consul and demanded protection, stating that he was ready to proceed to sea, but was afraid on account of a Spanish vessel.

BELGIUM.

GOVERNOR OF LIMBURG.

BRUSSELS, November 22.—There was an animated debate to-day in the Belgian Chamber of Representatives upon the subject of the appointment as Governor of the province of Limburg of M. Decker, the former manager of the Belgian school system. The appointment was vigorously attacked by the opposition and warmly defended by the government. The unpopularity of the appointment is such that crowds of the populace marched this evening to the King's palace and loudly demanded the dismissal of the ministry. In view of these demonstrations preparations have been made by the military for the suppression of any disorder which may occur.

CANADA.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

OTTAWA, November 22.—Congratulatory messages have passed between the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and the Governor General of the Dominion on the completion of the telegraph to Fort Garry.

CHOLERA.

HALIFAX, November 22.—It is reported here that three cases of cholera have terminated fatally in a village near this city.

SPAIN.

CABINET CHANGES.

MADRID, November 22.—It is now stated that after the election changes will be made, allowing Admiral Topete and Senor Sagosta to re-enter the Cabinet.

AUSTRIA.

HUNGARIAN STATESMAN ILL.

PESTH, November 22.—Francis Deak, the eminent Liberal statesman, is dangerously ill.

UTAH.

New Court Room.

SALT LAKE, November 21.—The United States Court met to-day in the room provided by the United States Marshal in Woodman's building, East Temple street, near Wells, Fargo & Co. The place is a great improvement on the old establishment over Faust's stables, to which the Mormon papers were accustomed to refer with exceeding derision. The time of the Court was occupied with various unimportant motions. Nothing whatever of general public interest transpired.

DISCOVERY OF CADMIUM.

Scientific parties experimenting on the Ogden tin ore pronounce to-day that the metal is cadmium. It was first discovered by Prof. Stringler, of Gottingen. This cadmium is described as being nearly as white as tin, but is somewhat harder and more tenacious. It is very ductile and malleable, and susceptible of a high polish, and as volatile as mercury. It is said to be more valuable than tin. This statement is creating a greater excitement than all the reports of tin discoveries combined.

SEVERE WEATHER.

Trains from the east are still forty-eight hours behind time, owing to snow storms. The weather here is very cold. Reports from the Cottonwood and neighboring mining camps say the snow on a level averages three to four feet. There is every indication of a hard winter.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE.

The corner stone of the First Methodist church building in Salt Lake was laid yesterday with considerable ceremony.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

There are now here regular church organizations of Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Roman Catholics.

SILVER BULLION.

Over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in silver bullion were received last week from the Ely mining district.

THE CAPITAL.

Appointments.

CALEB CUSHING'S SUCCESSOR.

Treasury Decision.

DISTRICT ELECTION.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, November 22, 1871.

CALEB CUSHING'S SUCCESSOR.

Thos. J. Durant, of Washington, formerly of Louisiana, has been appointed United States advocate before the arbitrators to settle the claims of American citizens against Spain, in place of Caleb Cushing, resigned.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise on Thursday on the lakes and in New England, with cold westerly winds and cloudy weather; fall in the Southern and Gulf States, with southwesterly winds and a rising temperature; the cloudy weather prevailing in the Rocky Mountains will probably extend with a falling barometer and a rising temperature into the Mississippi Valley. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coast.

PACIFIC STATES REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION

The Pacific States Republican Association last night elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President, S. Garfield, of Washington Territory; Vice Presidents, C. J. Hillyer and J. S. Tickenor, of Colorado; Treasurer, L. S. Thompson, of Oregon; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Dejester, of Washington Territory.

DISTRICT ELECTION.

At an election to-day for delegates to the Territorial legislature and for a loan bill authorizing the creation of a debt by the issue of four millions bonds for special improvements and repairs in the district, there was a majority of probably 12,000 in favor of the loan.

Twenty Republicans and two loan Democrats are elected to the legislature. It is estimated eighty per cent. of the votes cast are in favor of the loan.

CARRYING OIL ON STEAMBOATS.

The Solicitor of the Treasury decides that any passenger steamboat carrying petroleum contrary to law is subject to seizure, but the oil itself is not; also that when carried according to law, all petroleum must be marked at what degree Fahrenheit it will ignite, and the transportation of coal oil on passenger steamers is entirely forbidden.

INDIAN AGENTS APPOINTED.

Dr. Daniels, who was agent at Lake Travers, has been appointed to Red Cloud's agency, and Drisley, of St. Louis, agent for Spotted Tail's Indians. These agents were appointed on the recommendation of the Episcopal Church.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

General Walker, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will enter upon his duties on Monday. He did not seek the office, but was selected because of his peculiar fitness for it.

THE PENSION BUREAU.

Charles W. Seaton, of New York, was to-day appointed chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Major Johns.

RAILROAD MAIL SERVICE.

J. E. White, of Illinois, has been appointed assistant superintendent of railroad mail service of the fifth division, vice Geo. W. Wood, resigned.

CALIFORNIA.

Died at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—Capt. Benj. Lovett, of the ship Horatio Harris, from New York, died and was buried at sea.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Hon. A. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona, publishes an exhaustive review of the Apache question in the *Alta-California* this morning. He warmly endorses General Crook's policy of uniting with the friendly Indians against the Apaches. He says they rob and plunder. The citizens of the territory are sick and tired of war, and earnestly desire that the flow of blood shall stop. If General Cook's plans had been adopted it would have been but a few months before the entire tribe would have sued for peace upon terms that would have insured the safety of the lives and property of the citizens of this territory. Any other kind of peace is a monstrous crime against this people, and a swindle upon the Government and the whole people, who are taxed to feed and clothe the Indians. The more the Indians are fed and protected at the posts the greater has been the destruction of life and property, and after remaining for a time at the posts they have in every instance safe one left without any pretended excuse and engaged in open war. Such has been our experience with the Apache Indians. He denounces Colyer for dodging through the country and refusing to see or hold communication with the white settlers, treating with contempt all overtures from them. He says he made no peace, but only bribed a few unrepentant Indians with presents to go on the reservations for a few days, to draw rations and clothing and go away on the war path again. He says it would be cheaper for the Government to board the entire Apache nation at a first class hotel, and without fuss for such hotility, Arizona, with proper protection, would within a few years produce twenty millions of gold and silver annually.

The *Alta* editorially endorses the Governor, and says he cannot be accused of ignorance of the subject, now that his facts are controverted, and the responsibility of the recent butcheries by the Apaches rests directly on Colyer and his associates.

EASTERN CEMENT.

Eastern cement is reported as being shipped here heavily, and is selling at three dollars to three dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

MILITARY.

General Ord has been transferred from the command of the Department of California to the Department of the Platte.

THE WEATHER.

The weather is unusually warm and dry.

TENNESSEE.

Legislative Proceedings.

NASHVILLE, November 22.—The lower branch of the Legislature adopted to-day the Senate resolution ratifying the contract to lease the State prisons to Messrs. Loorey and O'Connor for five years at $30,000 per annum. The bid of forty thousand dollars per annum by responsible parties, submitted by the member from Davidson, was not entertained, because under the law the inspectors of prisons had authority to lease, and the ratification by the Legislature was asked as a matter of courtesy. The lease goes into effect immediately.

The tax on commercial drummers or travelers was repealed by the House of Representatives to-day.

The House also passed on the last reading the General Tax bill, fixing the State tax at *forty* cents on every hundred dollars' worth of property. The bill goes to the Senate, which will not materially change it.

MINNESOTA.

Abortionist Arrested.

ST. PAUL, November 22.—The jury which held an inquest upon the body of Kate Cook yesterday brought in a verdict of "Died from the effects of medicines given by Mrs. Monti to produce an abortion." Mrs. Monti was arressed and is held for trial.

COLD WEATHER.

The thermometer stood at six degrees below zero at seven A. M. In some parts of the city it was two degrees lower. There is a large amount of ice in the river, and navigation is practically closed.

—Nearly two inches of snow fell at Concord, N. H., yesterday morning.

PHILADELPHIA.

Woman Suffrage Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.—The Annual Convention of the American Women's Suffrage Association was held to-day, fourteen States being represented. Mrs. Coulter, of Illinois, presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring woman suffrage to be their primary object, and demanding the removal of legal, industrial and educational disabilities, and asking Congress to establish woman suffrage in the territories. Other resolutions favoring woman suffrage were adopted.

At a meeting to-day resolutions were adopted affirming that woman's enfranchisement means greater purity, constance and permanence in marriage, and that the dissussion of temperance, peace and other reforms is educating women to their duty as voters and men to the need of woman suffrage.

The Executive Committee was requested to provide competent speakers to argue woman suffrage before the State Legislature next winter.

Lucy Stone was elected President, and Vice Presidents from every State were elected. Julia Ward Howe was elected chairman of the Executive Committee, and Mary Grew Corresponding Secretary.

Reports were made by delegates from fourteen State societies.

In the evening addresses were made by Charles Burleigh, Margaret Campbell, Ada Bowles, Elizabeth Churchhill, Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe.

The conference to-day was large and great enthusiasm was manifested.

LOUISVILLE, November 22.—River risen twenty inches; rising fast; there will probably be 4½ feet in the chute; there are now 5 feet at the head of the canal, and 3 feet 3 inches in the chute. It snowed most the day; cloudy and cold to-night. Business is lively. Arrived—Crescent City, Cincinnati. Departed—Dove No. 2, Kentucky river; Emma C. Elliott, New Orleans; Edinburgh, Charmer and R. C. Gray, Cincinnati; Camelia, Tennessee river. Henderson pilots report 34 inches at French Island, and the Potomac is lying above the bar waiting for water. The Mitree Sills guard gate at the head of the new canal lock gave way this afternoon, drawing the water out of the old into the new canal, which will be closed again until the damages are repaired, which will be in ten days or two weeks. The Sam Roberts arrived this evening with 120,000 bushels of coal, the first since May.

CINCINNATI.

Banquet to Gen. Weitzel.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—The banquet tendered to General Weitzel by the citizens of this city occurs at Keppler's next Wednesday evening.

COAL BOATS SUNK.

Coal boats are still arriving. The Clipper yesterday sunk one barge and George Roberts four at Snag bar. The former lost one at the pier of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge.

THE COUNTY LIBRARIAN.

M. W. Myers, law librarian for this county, indicted for forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses, tendered his resignation on Monday, and it not being acted on, was renewed to-day, whereupon the board of trustees accepted it and ansnimously adopted a resolution paying a tribute to the intelligence, zeal and fidelity with which he had discharged his duties as librarian for ten years, and appointed a committee then to take charge of the library till a librarian could be appointed.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONFERENCE.

The *Gazette's* special says the sixth conference of the teachers and delegates of the Sabbath School of the United States and Canada convened at Wilmington, Ohio, this afternoon at 3:30. David Hill of Ohio, was temporary chairman. Wm. G. Hubbard and Wm. S. Hill are secretaries. Verbal reports were made by members from Philadelphia and other localities relative to special blessings on the Sabbath School, the universal testimony being that no other means were as effective for good, and that the progress of the Methodist Church was largely owing to religious education of children. The chief cause of the want of progress among the friends was the neglect of the elders to instruct the children. Committees on finance, credentials, and nominations and an executive committee were appointed.

NEBRASKA.

Abortionist Sentenced.

OMAHA, November 22.—Dr. S. P. Stoddard was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for procuring an abortion.

OVER-CHARGING.

Legal proceedings have been commenced against the Union Pacific Transfer Company for charging fifty cents each for the ferriage of foot passengers across the Missouri River, the laws of this State permitting only of a charge of ten cents.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer this morning was eight degrees below zero. The Missouri River is running full of ice, and caused considerable delay to boats this morning.

WYOMING TAMMANY.

The report of the Legislative Committee of Wyoming Territory on the condition of the Treasurer's accounts for the past two years shows a worse state of affairs than exists in New York.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 22.—River fourteen feet; risen twenty-one inches in twenty-four hours; about stationary now A light snow storm this morning; cloudy and a cold wind from the north to-night. Arrived—Kitty Hegler, Penn Wright and R. S. Killinger, Kanawha River; Warner and barges, Wheeling. Departed—Minneola, Memphis; Texas and Charles Bodman, New Orleans; Kitty Hegler, Kanawha River.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 22.—Clear and cool. River falling. Arrived—Pat Cleburne, Arkansas River; Ada Heilman, Evansville. Departed—Yeager, Belle Memphis and Commonwealth, St. Louis; Fannie Brandies, Evansville; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Kate Kearney and Columbia, New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Gen. Anderson, Cairo. Departed—Huntsville, Peoria; Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Pontenelle, Red river; Andy Johnson and St. Johns, Keokuk; Alice, Memphis; Post Boy, Louisville; Beaver, Hickman. River rising. Weather clear and cold; mercury several degrees below freezing point. About an inch of snow fell last night.

EVANSVILLE, November 22.—Snow this morning; cloudy and cold; mercury 28. River unchanged. Up—Eddyville, 8 P. M.; Umpire 8 A. M.; Fayette 9. Down—Gray Eagle, 9 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3; Palestine and Arkansas, 7—all with moderate trips.

CAIRO, November 22.—Arrived—Marble City, Memphis, 2 P. M.; Lucy Bartram, New Orleans, 5. Departed—James C. Rankin, Evansville, 5 P. M. The river rose six inches. Very light snow this morning; clear and cool; thermometer 28.

LITTLE ROCK, November 22.—River risen 5 feet; still rising fast; 11 feet out to the mouth. Arrived—Little Rock, from above. Departed—Utah, above.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22.—Arrived—Mary Miller, St. Lonis; H. S. Turner and City of Alton, St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, November 22.—Down—H. M. Shreve, 9 A. M.; Glencoe, 8 A. M. Cool and clear. River rising fast.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The car containing the mail for the west from New York, was destroyed, with its contents, at London, Ohio, on Tuesday night.

—W. G. Case's large machine shops and foundry at Philadelphia were burned on Tuesday night. Loss $35,000. Insurance $10,000.

—The Georgia Legislature passed the election bill for Governor over the acting Governor's veto by more than a two-thirds majority.

—A special dispatch from La Crosse to the Milwaukee *Wisconsin* says the Mississippi river is filled with floating ice, and there is a prospect of a gorge, owing to the low state of the water.

—At Middletown, Ohio, on Tuesday evening, Jerry Crosby, while standing in his wagon assisting to load a heavy box at the railroad depot, when from some unknown cause, the horses started to run, throwing Crosby from the wagon, his head striking a stone, which fractured his skull, and died soon after.

SCIENTIFIC.

M. MAGNAN has been studying a large number of cases of inebriates. He finds that while the excessive use of wine or brandy produces delirium and palsy, the addition of absinthe not only intensifies the evil, but also almost invariably superinduces epilepsy.

WORKS are soon to be established on the river Platte for the preparation on an extensive scale of Mr. T. F. Henley's desiccated meats and extracts. Mr Henley squeezes a definite amount of juice out of the fibre, the fibre is then dried and the juice evaporated in vacuum pans, each being exceedingly rich, palatable and nutritious.

THE system of partial desiccation by currents of refrigerated air, which was so successfuly applied to the cargo of Texas beef on the steamer Firefly, has been employed with equal success for the preservation of poultry, game and delicate fruit. Peaches in midwinter and cheap poultry in midsummer may, ere long, be confidently looked for.

IRON manufacturers have long been puzzled to account for the irregular working of their furnaces, especially in summer. The recent detection of a stack-tender, in charging with coal alone, in order to avoid exposure to the rain while going for the ore, suggests one of the many kinds of culpable mismanagement to which the irregularity may be partly attributable.

THE spectrum of Encke's comet was observed and measured at the observatory of Harvard College on Sunday evening, November 12. It consists of three bright lines and a faint continuous spectrum, fainter than the continuous spectrum of the great nebula in Orion, as seen with the same instrument. It appears from this that it is a gaseous body, emitting light, and not merely reflecting it.

THE successful employment of Wilde's electro light on the British coast by the Lighthouse Board has stimulated the rivalry of French invention. M. Brachet has submitted to the French Academy several notes of special modifications which he proposes. M. Gramme has completed a continuous magneto-electro machine, by which, with a half-horse power, nearly twenty inches of platinum wire one millimetre in diameter can be heated to incandescence.

THE remarkable accuracy of Mr. Willard's eclipse photographs has induced the directors of the English expedition to seek American aid, in order to secure satisfactory representations of the approaching total eclipse in India. The accuracy was due, in great measure, to the superior excellence of the lenses. But the recent discussion between Professor Newcomb and Messrs. Glover and Proctor, in *Nature*, seems to indicate also superior delicacy of observation and manipulation on the part of Americans.

DURING the past three years forty-nine of the August meoteors have been so successfully identified, at different stations, that their distance from the earth could be calculated. Their average height at appearance was found to be seventy-seven miles; at disappearance fifty-four miles. The velocity, relatively to the earth, was estimated at from thirty-four to thirty-seven miles per second. According to Schiaparelli's astronomical theory the velocity should be thirty-eight miles.

The Jews in Jerusalem.

In Jerusalem, as in Rome and elsewhere

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871

FOR MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼@97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

DARWINISM is, doubtless, a very interesting speculation, with many fascinating elements about it, but, after looking over the whole line of discussion, it occurs to us that, instead of wrangling about what our ancestors were in a past world, it might be better for us to make some little arrangements for what we are to be ourselves in a future world.

THE CLAFLIN SISTERS, it is said, have had an internecine war. Utie, a married and comparatively obscure sister having gone for the supreme Victoria, who was but lamely seconded by the notorious Tennie C. Upon reading of this we quite inadvertantly quoted a line from a popular modern play: "Madame I was thinking of the Kilkenny cats, and the admirable termination of their quarrel."

"FRANCE," according to the good M. Victor Hugo, "had her material grandeur and her moral grandeur. Only her physical power has been injured; her intellectual power remains intact. Military France has given way; but literary France stands erect, and is the envy of the world." And, indeed, France seems to resemble the good M. Hugo himself. For he has grandeur as a politician, and grandeur as a poet. Only when regarded as a political writer, is he utterly ridiculous; his poetry is still admirable. The politician Hugo is a laughing stock, but Hugo the poet stands high among the favorites of the muses, and is the pride of the world.

MRS. VICTORIA WOODHULL, has once more come very prominently before the public. On Monday evening she delivered a lecture in Steinway Hall, New York, on her favorite subject, "Free Love," and was introduced to her immense audience by her biographer, the golden-haired Tilton, who explained that several *gentlemen* had been called upon to occupy the platform, but declined, so he had undertaken to see Mrs. Woodhull through. And then, amid constant interruptions in the shape of applause or hisses, the lecturess proceeded. She called her hearers her brothers and sisters. She said that the press of the country had pictured her private life to the public with the intention of making people believe her a very bad woman, and that she had not troubled herself about that. She attacked her family and relations, exhausted the subject of social freedom, and attacked the marriage laws with vigor and very strong language. The passage which was the sensation of the evening was this:

"I would not be understood to say that there are no good conditions in the present marriage state. By no means do I say this; on the contrary, a very large proportion of present social relations are commendable—are as good as the present status of society makes possible. But what I do assert, and that most positively, is, that all which is good and commendable, now existing, would continue to exist if all marriage laws were repealed to-morrow."

Which provoked a storm of applause and hisses amid which her sister, Mrs. Booker, who was with a party in a private box, arose and, in an excited manner cried: "I would like to know how you would like to be born into the world and not know who was your father and mother?"

Then, according to the New York *World*,

"A scene of confusion ensued which was finally quelled by Mr. Tilton's announcement that if the audience wished to hear the lady in the gallery, both himself and Mrs. Woodhull would afford them the opportunity. Mrs. Woodhull had, however, amid the wildest confusion abandoned her manuscript, advanced to the front of the platform, and with vehement gesticulation said that it was not such a terrible thing after all to be born illegitimately. She declared that some of the noblest men in the country, among whom she named David G. Farragut, and William Pitt Fessenden, were illegitimate children.

The persons in the vicinity of Mrs. Booker had vacated their places, and the appearance of a policeman at her side inviting her to leave was the occasion of renewed confusion, and calls of "speech," "take the platform," "hear her," &c. She was at first about to go with the M. P., but finally determined to remain and then seated herself determinedly saying, "I am her sister." The policeman, with great discretion retired amid the applause of the audience and Mrs. Woodhull proceeded to the close with but occasional interruption."

We presume that Mrs. Woodhull is too shrewd to have the same scene repeated at her lecture here, as then it might look as if it had been premeditated.

THE STRUGGLE IN UTAH.

The statement made by his counsel, on asking a postponement of his trial for lewd co-habitation, otherwise known as polygamy, that Brigham Young had not run away for the purpose of avoiding a trial, and escaping punishment, if true, changes the aspect of the Mormon problem somewhat. If Brigham is sick, nigh unto death, and has only gone south for his health, as his counsel stated, and is not therefore a fugitive from justice, then may the question of polygamy yet find in his trial, its solution. If he shall die whilst away in search of health, then will his darling fancy die with him. In either case polygamy is doomed and awaits its sentence. The predictions made long ago, during the existence in office of such impotent chief magistrates as Democracy for a long number of years furnished us, that the Mormon troubles would never be settled, the authority of the United States in Utah be fully established, law and order be made to prevail, and polygamy to be wholly eradicated, except through the military power of the Government, have proved as erroneous as they were cowardly and pernicious. Never before has the Government attempted to assert its power in a legal and dignified way in Utah. During the Southern rebellion it was impossible, as well as impolitic, as one trouble, and it a gigantic one, was quite sufficient to occupy the whole mind and attention of the administration, and to demand the whole resources of an overworked and overstrained people. Previous to that rebellion the Chief Magistrates had uniformly, for a number of years approached the "Mormon question" with fear and trembling. Brigham Young was pictured to the country as a powerful ruler, surrounded by a happy and a powerful people. His resources, both in an agricultural and military point of view, were represented and believed to be fully adequate to all his needs, though war should be waged against him through long years, by the United States Government. At best, such a conflict was thought to be doubtful, so great were his power, his fortifications, and his abilities supposed to be. For twenty years he held our great nation at bay, and pursued the even tenor of his way undisturbed and unawed. True, President Buchanan at one time dispatched an army fully equipped, and commanded by one of our first Generals, to the scenes of the supposed future conflict; but either through incapacity or fear on the part of that General, or through perfidy or indecision on the part of the imbecile President and his traitorous advisers, the expedition proved an utter failure, strengthening the Mormons, instead of weakening their conviction of their ability to successfully cope with the authority of the Government. Far better for us and humanity had that expedition never gone to Utah, as untold miseries, defeats and disasters followed in its train. The breaking out of the Southern rebellion found it still locked up among the mountains of Utah, and current history has hinted, if it has not fully established the belief, that the only purpose in sending it there, was to have it where it would not be available against the treason, then at work secretly at Washington.

The late war taught us many things, and among them our power as a nation; developed the fact not only that we had the resources of a great nation, but that we had the minds to properly use and utilize them. No pigmy power like that of Brigham Young, would longer be permitted to defy the march of progress and of civilization—the handmaidens of our country. That which armies and strategy have utterly failed to accomplish, has been quietly effected through the silent but potent authority vested in the United States Court, presided over by a fearless and able judge. Knowing the power of the government to enforce its laws, and punish offenders against them, the administration of President Grant has instructed Judge McKean of the United States Court in Utah, to bring to trial and punishment, all found guilty of polygamous indulgences within the scope of his power. This is the death knell of polygamy, and it only needed an exhibition of a determination to enforce the laws of the country by the lawful authorities to cause shameless malefactors, such as the Mormon prophets to whiten, and shrink away from the gaze of virtuous men.

REPRESENTATION AND ROYALTY.

The speeches of Sir Charles Dilke, M. P. recently delivered at various points in England, on this subject, and addressed chiefly to the middle classes, have created a marked sensation, and may be considered the commencement in England of the discussion of the relative virtues of a Republic and a Monarchy. Whilst Sir Charles has been guarded in every public expression yet made, there pervades every one of his addresses a solemn warning that appears to be heeded and seconded by his eager listeners. The high moral character of the speaker, added to his position as a member of Parliament, the solemn attention of his audiences, as they listened to the truths falling from his lips, the cool unimpassioned relation of things long endured by the middle and lower classes of the people, and now for the first time critically examined, tell a story the sequel to which can easily be guessed by the most inattentive observer. The truths uttered by Sir Charles Dilke were not unknown before, but their expression in public had been confined principally to thoughtless disturbers of the peace, and men without character, intelligence and force. For the first time have these subjects elicited the calm and thoughtful attention of the brain and power, the future sovereigns of England.

On the 6th instant a large and attentive audience of intelligent working people were addressed on the subjects now foremost in English politics by Sir Charles, and probably no speech ever delivered has created such a sensation, or has elicited more savage criticism from that portion of the press considered the especial representative of English royalty. The question naturally occurs here, does England's royal household *fear* discussion, when conducted by intelligent gentlemen of the highest character? Is the crown of England resting on so vain a shadow, that the breath of free thought and free speech may sweep it from power? If it is founded on *truth, justice* and *equality* it need fear no criticism, or contrast with Republicanism, such as we enjoy in America, for such will be proved, and its power will thus be more firmly established, as its enemies shall be defeated and its virtues published to the world. If, on the contrary, the crown of fair Victoria rests alone upon the superficial base of antiquity, and discussion shall make plain that it is dependent upon *injustice* and *inequality* for its strength and continuance, that discussion, just so sure as it is permitted, will undermine its power, and like our great model of barbarity and injustice "Human slavery," it must fall, sooner or later. The picture of these crowded gatherings of thoughtful and law-abiding Englishmen, listening to the recital of their wrongs, and the useless extravagances of royalty, appears like the handwriting on the wall, which none but the unjust fear.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, fully illustrating the truth of this, has published some absurd passages since these discussions began, giving utterance to the opinion that "something must be done to check the growth of this inquiring and Democratic spirit." Truly something must be done; but it is a great error to think that that "something" consists in the attempt to stifle and prevent "free speech" in England. It is too late for that, the time has gone by, too many of her people have learned to read, and have listened to the reports sent back by loving friends from America, of the great, free privileges of the citizen. Besides, it has been said, and demonstrated over and over again that,

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

No, England must put her house in order, and prepare for the revolution of sentiment (at least) which is about to break around her, and, possibly, under God, remove all that is wrong and unjust in her system of government. Whether this shall bring a Republic, or a Republican monarchy, with a ruler whose term and power shall be limited, time alone will tell. But surely, as a celebrated English statesman has said, "You might as well attempt to dam up the Nile," as to prevent the progress of great revolutions, founded on truth. All that can be done, is to give them proper direction, and leave the rest with God.

As Sir Charles Dilke proceeds in his mission of educating the English people to higher hopes and destinies, it must not be supposed that all who follow, and trust him, are guided by the same motives, and held within proper bounds by the same restraints. Already we hear the Queen charged with intoxication, if not worse crimes, and as a cotemporary well says, such charges must have a market else they would not find any to utter them with impunity. It begins to appear that the worst can be said against the crown, and will find ready listeners. Thus, while the pungent rhetoric of Sir Charles continues to hold fast the cool, quiet and thoughtful portions of his auditory, such base calumnies as the above will not be spoken without their effect on some minds. Other agencies are evidently at work, and with effect, for we read that at the Bristol meeting on Sunday evening the crowd would not permit the band to play "God Save the Queen." Surely when such things are becoming of almost daily occurrence, the traditional strength of the British Crown may well be considered in jeopardy.

Let us examine some of the charges made by Sir Charles, against royalty, and ascertain at the same time what measures he proposes, to secure a redress for wrongs and a fair representation for the people of England.

One of these charges is the enormous cost that royalty necessarily entails; and when the amount required annually to support the crown and the royal family and households, are contrasted with the almost insignificant expense of our Republican system, royalty suffers by such contrast. Sir Charles mentioned in this connection the sum of £372,000, as necessary to replenish annually the royal privy purse, which means the cost of the household expenses; the royal bounty at £13,000; the annuities amounting annually to £131,000, and the various sums voted by Parliament as incomes for the children of the Queen, amounting altogether to the snug little sum of £621,000, or about $3,000,000 annually, to support royalty in the British Isles. Truly a munificent dowry, compared with which the $25,000 per annum which we pay our Chief Executive sinks almost wholly out of sight. But this is not all, if we include the expenses of sustaining the various palaces, all paid from the general treasury; foresters accounts; the accounts of the game keepers, and the presents such as Parliament generously grants to the different members of the royal family, and ganged by the sum lately given to Prince Alfred, the grand total will amount to nearly four millions of dollars.

We might extend this article to an indefinite length in following Sir Charles, as he recites his charges in his beautiful and captivating language against the English aristocratic systems, but we desist. He pertinently asks, "what do we obtain in return for royalty, and this royal extravagance?" Not a ruler—for the responsibility rests not with the Queen, but with Parliament. Not equality before the law, not the universal ballot, for even this coveted privilege is held, under the property qualification, in the hands of but a few, compared with the whole people. Even the duties of royalty are woefully neglected, not a vestage of the ancient glory sheds its benign influence to restrain the voices, and beclouds the brain of those born on the soil, and bred to a life of loyalty.

In concluding his address at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sir Charles spoke feelingly and hopefully, that the future Republic of England was only a question of education and time. A Republic, he argued, without a people filled with Republican virtues, would not succeed, and public spirit is not all that is required. The people must be EDUCATED, then with the masses, with voice and hands lifted up toward God, he could say, "Let it come," "the Lord ruleth."

PROGRESS.—"There seems to be a reaction in relation to the candidacy of Mr. Thomas Scott for President. Many of the western Democratic journals are now abusing him without stint."—*N. Y. Post.*

"Oh! ever thus from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay."
POOR *Post.*

A National Board of Trade.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: A movement is making in Boston, and the proposition finds favor elsewhere, to establish a special department in the National Government to take charge of the interests of trade and commerce. A proposition is now pending in Congress on this subject, and, with the proper agitation, may be recovered at the next session from the heap of waste material with which it is overlaid. Precisely what the limits and functions of the new department should be has not been determined, but there are certain obvious duties which would appropriately fall within its province. It would naturally and properly take cognizance of all matters relating to the exchanges of the country, and would be in constant relations with its mercantile and productive interests with a view to their full and free development. One of the good results from such a department of the Government, conducted on established rules, would be the collection of facts for the truth they contain, and that may be used for the practical good of all, and not garbled for political partisan ends, as is too much the case now. The General Government is now doing a noble work in the collection of statistics by scientific methods. The national weather reports are a good example of what can be done in this way. The saving by sea and land by these daily facts and probabilities of the weather, yet quite new, it is apparent will many times exceed the cost of the service. But it might be made more efficacious if it were a part of an extensive system under the superintendence of a minister of commerce. The reports, also, of the Bureau of Statistics are good and useful, but they might be greatly improved if taken from the Treasury Department and given to a special head. The grain trade of the country requires more attention, and abundant information might be gathered from special collectors and from the officers of the railroads converging at the great grain markets. The little now furnished comes from the Boards of Trade in their limited exchange of facts and figures, which are generalized and not generally understood. The cotton trade and the manufacture of cotton, the woolen, the iron, the tobacco and other trades could have the benefit of similar reports. A great saving of values and great economy to consumers must be the inevitable results of such simple and comprehensive statistics of great trades as we now get of the weather. There are so many reasons in favor of the new department suggested, and, as an incidental good, a weekly report of trade might be made useful in preventing some trade disputes and in shortening some strikes. In addition the aid of the Secretary of Commerce might be occasionally invoked to bring to reason one party or the other to controversies of this nature. Indeed, there are many reasons for a partially new distribution of executive duties.

The Gentle Students.

On Monday night an attempt was made by students to blow up the new Holyoke House at the corner of Holyoke and Harvard streets, which was frustrated partly by accident and partly by the interposition of Chief of Police Cradford, who succeeded in arresting one of the active participators while in the commission of the offence. For the past few weeks bonfires have been of frequent occurrence, and the officers of the police force have been extremely watchful in order to detect the authors. The chief, while passing through Harvard street, saw in the enclosure in the rear of the Holyoke House what he supposed to be an incipient bonfire, and proceeded to investigate it.

Instead of a bonfire, he found a large tin box, in the centre of which was a quart champagne bottle partly filled with some explosive substance, to which was attached a lighted fuse. He had scarcely reached it when the fuse, which was burning briskly, fortunately went out suddenly. He withdrew, and soon afterwards a window above was slightly raised, and through the darkness he observed a person gazing down intently in the direction of the infernal machine. An alarm of fire occurred just then, occasioned by the burning of bonfires which had been lighted in another locality, and in a short time, after the hurry in the street incident upon the alarm had subsided, three persons stole quietly out from the entry, evidently thinking the coast was clear, and stealthily gathered around the box, stooping down to examine the cause of its failure to explode.

At this juncture the Chief of Police sprang from the darkness which had enveloped him, and the three conspirators started up and ran in different directions. One of them was quickly caught, and proved to be a sophomore named Alexander Porter Brown. He was taken to the police station, and yesterday morning pleaded guilty to unlawfully putting in a public place in the vicinity of habitable dwelling-houses a large quantity of explosive material to which was attached a lighted fuse, to the great danger of the inhabitants. Judge Ladd decided to continue the case for one week, and young Brown was required to furnish bail in the sum of $1,000 for his further appearance on the 21st instant.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Castle the Tenor.

A Washington correspondent writes: "If Castle, of the Parepa-Rosa Opera Company, is jealous of the voice of the new tenor, Tom Karl (whom Dr. Mackenzie was wicked enough to expose as being an Irishman), as of course he is, for musical people, like lady correspondents, are always jealous of each other, Karl has good reason to envy Castle on another account. Castle is like Thorne, of your Chestnut street Theatre, the admired of all the feminines. They perfectly doat upon him—two of them especially, who resort to the theatre every night he sings, and leave for him at the box office two handsome bouquets. "Well, Castle, those bouquets are waiting for us," said a friend to him the other evening. "What, again!" replied the smiling fellow, "and I was going to cut one of my songs to-night because I'm so hoarse, but I won't do it now; I'll go through with the whole thing."

Darwinian Retrogression.

A New-Zealand correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta* is responsible for the following story:

"However strange Mr. Darwin's theory—that man is decended from a monkey—may seem to many, the following particulars in the early history of one of the present members of Parliment for New Zeland are related in all sober earnestness in Southern papers. Mr. B.'s early life was spent in the wilds of South Africa. When a mere infant he was one day laid peacefully at rest at the door of his woodland home. His worthy parent, near the cabin, shot the young offspring of a large monkey, at which the feelings of the affectionate mamma were of course much wounded. She was, however, driven away by the approaching hunter, and in passing the cabin door noticed and stole the future New-Zealand Legislator. The loss was not discovered for nearly an hour afterward, and then all efforts to find the robber proved unavailing. Three months after this period a hunting party came across a family of monkeys in the wilderness, and there, in the arms of the careful although untutored wet-nurse, was the long lost child, who chattered and jabbered in the most approved monkey fashion, apparently fully equal to the exigencies of the situation. Could there be any more convincing evidence than this of the affinity between our race and those hairy denizens of the woods?"

The Austrian Situation.

The New York Evening *Post* says: The latest accounts from Vienna explain the downfall of Count von Beust. It seems that the Emperor refused to dismiss the Hohenwart Cabinet, at the urgent request of the Chancellor, but he consented to dismiss it after a long interview with the Hungarian Prime Minister. No doubt Count Andrassy persuaded the Emperor to try the experiment of confiding the government for the first time to Hungarian hands. Francis Joseph could thus at once lessen the wrath of the Czechs by sacrificing the man whom they hated most of all, and keep the German liberals from power. Von Beust evidently overrated his own strength. He exulted openly after the Emperor had acceded, as he believed, to his wishes, while in reality the Hungarian Prime Minister had already been made Chancellor of the empire. Count Andrassy had been for months urging the Emperor to appoint a Hungarian in place of Beust, and so to stop the quarrels of the Czechs and Germans, and had recommended Francis Deak for Chancellor, knowing that Deak would not accept, and that then he must himself be appointed. It remains to be seen whether the deceived and humiliated ex Chancellor will accept a position under his former subordinate as Austrian Minister to London.

A Mysterious Discovery.

For some time past extensive alterations have been going on in the drainage of Hampton Court Palace, for which it has been necessary to take up the pavement of the old courts. On Wednesday some of the men engaged in the work discovered two human skeletons lying within a short distance of the surface. The bones, which are those of male adults, are in good preservation, considering it is estimated that they have been buried not less than one hundred and fifty or two hundred years. The part of the place where they were found, however, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, about the year 1690, and had these bones been in their present position at that time they must have been disturbed in the progress of the work. After the rebuilding of the palace it was occupied by William III. and Mary, who frequently made this their residence. Indeed, it was, as is well known, at Hampton Court that King William met with the accident that caused his death in 1702. It seems reasonable, therefore, to hazard the conjecture that the skeletons date from about this period. That the interment, whenever it took place, was performed secretly and hastily is evident from the position in which the skeletons were found, as well as from the fact of lime having been used to hasten decomposition of the bodies.

The Mop Brigade.

A private letter dated at Hutchinson, Minnesota, gives the *modus operandi* of a mop brigade organized to fight the prairie fires:

There was a fire company formed in Hutchinson, who were to go out at any time, night or day, at the cry of alarm, to fight fire. There were forty of them in all. Sometimes they would go out in one direction and work till they had put out the fire, and come home and turn in to rest, and within half an hour would be summoned again in another direction to fight the advancing flames. Horses would be harnessed, attached to whatever vehicle came first in the way and no questions asked, and away they would go. Mr. Putnam, the hardware merchant, was called the "General" of the brigade, and under his lead they did splendid service. Lawyers and merchants would throw off their better garments, and, enveloped in old clothes, and armed with "mops," as I shall call them—which consisted of old bags tied firmly to broomsticks, and soaked in water—would march to the front of the fiery battle. The town was many times threatened, but the efficiency of the fire brigade saved it. Every hotel and store would have about a dozen of these "mops" on the steps ready for action.

How Fechter was Sold.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes: Will you let me tell you a bit of Philadelphia theatrical news which I do not think has appeared in any of your papers? Davenport wrote to Fechter asking him to play at the Chestnut. Fechter replied, saying he would for $500 in gold a night. This Davenport very sensibly declined to give, and, fortunately for him, as it has turned out, the matter went no further. The genial Murphy of the Arch-street Theatre suddenly bethought him that it wouldn't do that establishment much harm if they made another attempt at the legitimate. So he threw out a line for Fechter. "Five hundred dollars a night in gold," answered Fechter. "Now, look here, Fechter," said the polite Mr. Murphy, "you know you'll draw like blazes and so do I. What do you say to this arrangement? I'll give you every cent that comes into the house after $600. Fechter accepted, to his own sorrow. There has been too much blond and Lotta business at the Arch, so the great actor didn't play to $600 any night during his engagement. He would have done better at the Chestnut.

Miss Beecher on the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

The very recent decision of the District Supreme Court regarding the constitutional right of woman to the ballot may lend an added interest to the opinion on this subject expressed by Miss Catherine E. Beecher, in her interesting little work, just published, called "Woman's Profession." With regard to the construction of the Constitution sought to be enforced by the female suffragists, she says:

"As to the Constitution of the United States, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, the question all turns on the use of the terms *citizen* and *people*. Both these words (as the dictionaries show) have two uses—a wide and a limited. In the widest sense, they include men, women and children; in the limited sense, they include only a portion of society, with certain qualifications, which the *best* good of society requires. It is not probable that any court will ever decide that the framers of the Constitution, or of the two amendments, used their terms in the widest sense, thus including not only women, but children."

Curious Operation.

A singular way of removing a diphtheretic membrane from the throat has occurred in Lewiston, Maine, the person relieved being a girl of fifteen, who was attacked by the severest type of this terrible disease. The false membrane was about three inches in length, completely preserved, and was a perfect cast of the air passage from which it came. The film was a thick, white, tough, leathery substance, presenting the well known characteristics observed in attacks of this disease. The girl went to work one day, when she was taken down ill with diphtheria. The usual treatment in such cases was resorted to, but the patient grew worse, and breathed with great difficulty. One day she had a violent fit of coughing, and seemed to be strangling. The nurse who had charge of her had the presence of mind to put her finger down the girl's throat, and seized the end of something which appeared loose there, and pulled out what proved to be the false membrane of which we have spoken. The presence of mind of the nurse saved the girl, who is recovering.

PRINCE ALEXIS ALEXANDROVITCH, Grand Duke of Russia, was born January 14, 1850 (January 2 by the Russian calendar, old style); he has had a good German education, and active training both as a militiary and as a naval officer, being aide-de-camp to his father and colonel in the army, and lieutenant in the Finland fleet. He has been influenced by his liberal education in favor of liberal political principles, and is thus decidedly out of harmony with the reactionary Old Russian party and with his oldest brother Alexander, the Cesarevitch, or heir to the throne, who has the instincts and policy of a tyrant, and whose influence is now felt more at the Russian court than ever. Among all the thousands of columns which have been written about Alexis, there is little more than this that is of interest to the American public.

A SPECIES of sugar maple is said to have been found in the canons of Montana, and it has been ascertained that its sap is as strongly saccharine as the sap of the Eastern sugar maple.

CORNS.

The complete solvent and destroyer of Corns will be found in the Corn Solvent sold in pencils, which is touched to the corn, or bunion, or wart, and in a few days it is completely dissolvid and the place left smooth and healthy. Be careful to get none but those sold at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, as many of the Solvents made in imitation of these are worthless. Price 50 cents; 60 cents by mail.

THE BEST SYRINGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST TRUSSES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BANDAGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
THE BEST BREAST PUMPS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BED-PANS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SUPPORTERS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SHOULDER BRACES.
THE BEST SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

The best and most complete assortment of all sorts of mechanical appliances, for sale constantly at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

THE TOILET GLYCERINE CAKE

Or Soap is a preparation for cleansing, whitening and softening the skin and is designed to take the place of the deceptive Glycerine soaps, so common in name, yet so very rare in reality. These so-called Glycerine soaps either contain no Glycerine at all, or in very small proportion, or an inferior and by no means good quality.

The TOILET GLYCERINE CAKE or Soap is manufactured—as its name implies—for toilet purposes in washing, shaving, shampooing, tooth soap, baby wash, etc., it wears well and produces a rich lather. A trial will convince the most skeptical that its excellence is unequalled and unrivalled, combining, as it does, *the cleansing properties of Soap with the softening and healing properties of Glycerine.* To prevent wastage of the cake place it on its edge when not in use. Sold at

JAMES E. BURN & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

ARREST DECAY.

When a plant or a tree begins to decay it must needs die. It cannot be revitalized. But it is not so with human beings. A human ruin can be repaired, strengthened, restored, though a brown leaf or a withered blade of grass can never be made green again. In the autumn of life, or even in its winter, when nature seems to be giving way under the pressure of years, it is still possible to retard the progress of decay, and to lend to one more than its wonted vigor. As a means of promoting this object Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all restoratives. It will not make the old young, but it will prevent, or soothe the infirmities which are the usual accompaniments of the decline of life. For debility and a lack of nervous power, from whatever cause arising, it is the medicine that of all others before the world, best deserves the name of a *specific*. In purity, in invigorating properties, in its adaptation to weak stomachs and feeble organizations, it has no competitor among the tonics of the pharmacopœia, nor among proprietory remedies. Besides its strengthening principle, it possesses alterative and reanimating properties of the highest order, and as an anti-bilious medicine is far preferable to any of the preparations containing mercury. Time has shown that for physical decay, nervous debility, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and intermittent fever, Hostetter's Bitters is a remedy without a rival. This is the season of the fall of the leaf: let it remind the old, the feeble, the sickly, to invigorate and regulate their systems with this great vegetable tonic and alterative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Just Received.
A large assortment of Boys, Youths and Childs'
Patent Leather
LOW SHOES,
AND
MISSES'
White Kid Shoes,
Just the thing for Dancing School, at
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
no6

Lane & Bodley,
JOHN AND WATER STREETS,
Cincinnati, O.
Manufacture Stationary and Portable
STEAM ENGINES.
Boilers and Mill Work.
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS
With Solid Iron Frames, Wrought Iron Head Blocks and Friction Feed.
Lath and Shingle Machines,
WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,
SHAFTING,
Hangers, Pulleys and Couplings,
SAFETY POWER ELEVATORS.
Our designs, Patterns, Tools and Facilities are the most COMPLETE and EXTENSIVE in the country, enabling us to produce the BEST WORK at the LOWEST PRICE.
Illustrated Catalogues and prices furnished free on application to
no6-57-TTH-COWF LANE & BODLEY.

Valuable Coal and Farming Lands
FOR SALE.
A RARE CHANCE FOR COAL MERCHANTS OR CAPITALISTS SEEKING A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
239 ACRES,
All of which is Underlaid with Coal.
This property is located on the Panhandle Railroad, only eight miles from Pittsburgh, and is also only fifteen minutes' walk from Lincoln station on the Chartiers Valley Road.
The surface is splendid farming, and is well timbered and watered, (about 100 acres timber. The Coal is of the very best quality, as can be seen at D. Stein's, or at Hopkins & Co's Works, adjoining.
The improvements consist of a Frame House of Five Rooms, Barns and other outbuildings. The whole property is beautiful laying and, and can be laid out to advantage in lots suitable for country residences.
Parties wishing to invest will find this one of the finest and cheapest pieces of property in the country. The whole will be sold on long terms and if desired the coal will be sold separate from the surface. For further information address or apply to J. K. DORRINGTON,
No. 142 Water street, Pittsburgh,
or F. C. DORRINGTON,
Main and Walnut streets, Temperanceville.
no16-TTH

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
BED COMFORTS
Of Our Own Make.
BLANKETS.
A large stock of all kinds of White and Gray, Eastern and Country Made Blankets, very cheap. At $3 and $2.50, Gray Blankets, slightly imperfect, a great bargain.
Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes.
Flannels, Flannels,
CASSIMERES,
A Fine Stock for Men and Boys' Wear.
Cloaking Cloths,
Waterproofs,
Velveteens,
Terry Velvets,
Plushes,
Trimming Velvets,
Trimming Silks
and Satins,
At Attractive Prices.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Largest Assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
Ladies, Men and Boys,
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
Retail Stores of
HORNE & CO.
MEN'S
All Wool Scotch Underwear,
WILL NOT SHRINK.
Scarlet Flannel & Cashmere
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
White All Wool Underwear.
WHITE MERINO
Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes.
SHETLAND AND CLOUDED
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Boys' Shirts and Drawers.
WHITE SHETLAND & CLOUDED,
SEPARATE OR IN FULL SUIT.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers,
EVERY GRADE AND SIZE.
VESTS AT 75c. EACH.
MISSES', CHILDS'
Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers,
FULL LINE AT
LOWEST PRICES.
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
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Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
STEAM HEATING
BY
High or Low Pressure.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
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"GUIDING STAR."
We now have a full supply of the celebrated
"Guiding Star" brand of Flour,
Which we are offering to the trade at prices that can't fail to please.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street,
no6 Sole Agents for the Mills for this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At 37½c. All-Wool Satines, a great bargain.
At $1.6-4 All-Wool Plaids, a decided bargain.
At 50c., All-Wool Serge Plaids for Wrappers.
At 30c., Double Warp Heavy Poplins worth 50c.
At 25c., Heavy Poplin Plaids, an extra bargain.
At 12½c., Good Styles Paid Delaines.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, good styles, winter shades.
At 25c., Rich Styles Fine Real Chintzes.
At 6¼c. and 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 75c., Table Diapers, yard and a half wide.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Carpet.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Gray Twilled Flannel, an extra good bargain.
Plaids Plaids,
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
At $1.50, Plain Dress Silks, all the new evening shades.
BLACK
DRESS SILKS,
AT
The Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
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American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
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Elgin Watch Co.,
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OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in Manufacture, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.
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STEAM HEATING.
Craig Brothers,
129 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,
Are prepared to contract for heating with the unrivalled apparatus, public or private buildings by indirect or direct radiation.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Radiator.
Would refer to the following buildings heated by us:
PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
LIBRARY HALL BUILDINGS,
SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY COURT HOUSE
SECOND WARD SCHOOL BUILDING,
With Numerous Private Buildings.
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Looking Glasses.
PICKERSGILL, LYONS & CO.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty
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Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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CONVERSION

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing as average rate of 4½ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to AVAILABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, yielding from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

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Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Railroad Securities.

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low est market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1671	117¾	117¾
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	114	114
" 1867	114¾	114¾
1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAY		
New York Central	92¾	92¾
Do Scrip	87¾	87¾
Erie	30¾	30¾
Reading	113¾	113¾
Lake Shore	87¾	87¾
Do Scrip	81¾	81¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	127¾	127¾
Rock Island	102¾	102¾
Chicago & N. W	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	90¾	90¾
R. Paul, Common	55	54
Do. Preferred	78¾	77¾
Wabash	63¾	62¾
Do. Preferred	80	80
Ohio & Mississippi	41¾	42¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	46¾
West. Union Telegraph	68¾	68¾
Adams Express	84	85
U. S. Express	58	54¾
Wells, Fargo	55	55
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.		
Penna. Central	58¾@ 59	
Reading R. R.	56¾@ 57	
Camden & Amboy	134¾@135	
Lehigh Navigation	25¾@ 25¾	
Lehigh Gold & Navigation R. R.	48 @ 48¼	
Central Transportation	46¾@ 47	
Empire Transportation	55 @ 56	
Union Transportation	80 @ 85	
Pittsburgh City 6's	93 @ 94	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	93½@ 94	
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾@ 59¾	
Phila. & Erie	24¾@ 25	

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday says: In finances we note a little more activity in the demand for money, being due chiefly to the increasing movement of the hog crop and a continuance of the grain movement, which is now fully equal to what it has been at this season in any previous year. The aggregate of deposits held by the banks has diminished considerably during the last week, but several of the National Banks are still burdened with money for which they can find no safe employment, so that in some cases they have cash and available exchange to the extent of from 70 to 80 per cent. of their deposits. This, however, is not the case with all the banks, and it appears probable that the increased demand for accommodation in the grain and provision trade will soon relieve even many of those that have the largest amount of unemployed money.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1871.

Gold dull and steady at 110¾@110¾. The rates for borrowing were 1-64, 6, 7 1-32 and 3-64 per cent. to 6 flat, and to carry 5, 4 and 3 per cent. Clearances about $44,500,000. The bids for government gold amounted to $6,657,000 at from 110 to 110.77; awards $2,000,000, at from 110.04¾ to 110.77. Governments were firm. Foreign bankers are buying what they can for shipment and are also sending out first-class railroad bonds. Within a few days one firm has bought about five millions called bonds at nearly par and interest in gold. The new issues quoted at London to-day at 15-16 per cent. discount. The stock market opened strong, but soon became heavy and prices declined. The most active stocks have been Western Union, Pacific Mail, Northwestern and Wabash. Dealings have not been large at the close and prices were firm to a slight reaction from the lowest point reached during the day. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company (15 miles) is noticed the Stock Exchange that thirty days from this time they will issue two millions of special bonds under the provisions of the tenth section of the lease, to be called "Special Improvement Stock," and to be entitled to three per cent. dividends payable quarterly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and to the Pennsylvania Company has been consummated. The negotiations for the lease of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to the Pennsylvania Company have nearly been completed. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Company is trying to lease the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. Money active this morning at 6 per cent.; closed up firm at 7@6 per cent. In Southern State securities business was dull; South Carolinas were dull; Virginias and Missouris were strong.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 111¾; do of '64, 111¾; do of '65, 111¾; new do of '65, 114¾; do of '67, 114¾; do of '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 68¾; do new, 68¾; Virginia new 6s, 59; do old 66¾; North Carolina old, 38; do new, 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 85; Wells-Fargo, 55; American Merchants Union do, 40; United States do, 58¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 92¾; Scrip, 87¾; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 65; Harlem 121; do preferred, 121; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 127; Northwestern, 60¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 103; New Jersey Central, 93½; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 63; do, preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 42; do preferred, none; Chicago and Alton, 116½; do preferred, 125; Ohio and Mississippi, 42¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 80; Baltimore and Ohio, 127; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 138; Pacific, 27¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union 91¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¾@5; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@5.

APPLES—The receipts have been comparatively light for some days past, and the market, in consequence, is a shade firmer, though there is no improvement whatever in prices. Sales at $1.00@2.00 per bbl for common to fair, and $2.50@3.00 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—In good supply and dull, but unchanged; 5@5½ per gallon for common to fair, and 6@6½ for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for strictly prime roll, it is in limited supply and the recent advance is well maintained, 24@25. Common and medium continues dull and prices are nominal at 19@20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is selling, in a jobbing way, at $4.50 per cwt.

BEANS—In good supply and a little offish, though prices are not quotably lower; $2.00@2.50 per bushel for common to prime, and $2.75 for choice navy.

BROOM CORN—Is scarce and firm, and quotations are given at 9@12 cts per lb, according to quality and condition.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@32c.

CIDER—Is unchanged; $5@8 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair demand at the recent decline; 20½@22½ for standard brands in car load lots.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at $2.00@2.10 per bbl.

CEMENT—Louisville, $3.50@3.60 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, but there is no change whatever in prices. Prime New York Goshen, 15½@16; prime Ohio Goshen, 15@15½; factory, 14@14½; Dairy, 13@13½.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey cultivated, $11@13 per bbl; Barker's Belle Berries, $16.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, quiet and unchanged; halves, 10@11 cts; mixed, 8@9; quarters, 7@8¾. Apples—6@6¾ for good southern; 7@7¾ for prime bright western.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers, 74@76 cts; to the trade; usual advance for small lots.

EGGS—The receipts continue very light and with a steady demand, fresh sell readily at 30. Pickled eggs, 2 @25.

FLOUR—The market is steady, and stocks are unusually light, particularly of Minnesota baker's flour; prices, however, remain unchanged. Good spring extras, $7.00@7.25; good to choice red winter wheat, $7.00@7.50; Minnesota's, $7.75. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The market for all kinds of grain is gaining strength, and for the time being prices are tending upward. Wheat continues to be very sparingly offered and with a steady demand, prices are strong and well maintained; $1.40@1.45 for fair to prime red and $1.45@1.50 for white; we hear it indicated that no offer few sales have been made above our quotations, and the feeling is generally entertained that prices will go higher. Oats firmer and the receipts are falling off but there is no quotable advance; we continue to quote by the car load at 45@46 for good mixed to prime white. New Corn is selling in small lots at 39@40—may be quoted at 55@57 by the car load; old corn is dull, not wanting. The offer of the inge are very meagre, and by reason of the absence of sales, at 68 cts. Rye is considerably firmer in consequence of an advance in the west, and the few sales here continue higher; we advance our quotations to 90@95 cts. Barley is also considerably stronger and we quote at 1.00@1.05. Lacking better prices within the next few days, we continue to quote at 80@85 for fair to prime spring; the demand for good to prime Barley and the present prices in Chicago as a basis. Barley cannot be laid down under 85@90 cts.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is quiet and in a general way presents but little that is new or important, though importers are still holding on refusing to make concessions, and alleging that as the Custom House sets in again they will have no difficulty in getting full prices. Sugars are steady but unchanged. Old stock Molasses is becoming very dull. Syrups also dull and lower.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13. A, 12¾, B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾, Porto Rico Sugars—Common Grocery grades, 10@10½. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C. Yellow, 12¾; Golden Drips, 12¾; Crushed, 13¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23. Good, 22. Fair, 20@21¾. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 30. Roasted Coffee, pure, 29. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Lowenthal's, 70. Durgal's, 75. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 55@60. New Sugar, 65@70.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 8¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 25. Alspice, 18. Cassia, 55. Cloves, 55. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HIDES—Quoted at 9@9¾ cts.

HAY—The receipts although not large are sufficient to keep up the stocks, and while the market is steady, prices remain unchanged. Sales of good to prime baled at $23@25.

HOMINY—Our market is almost bare; quoted at $3.50 per bbl.

HONEY—Is at 25@30 cts.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; Scutched, $100@105.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra quoted at 82@85 and No. 2 at 58.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland, $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran by the car load, at $19@20 per ton. Middlings quoted at $23.00@24.00.

NUTS—Chestnuts unchanged at $3.25@3.50. Walnuts, 6@7½ cts. Shellbarks, $1.50@1.75.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common grades, $3.00@3.25; Silver Skins, $3.50@4.00.

POTATOES—There is a steady demand for prime Peach Blows, with sales at 60 cts. by the car load, and 65@70 cts for small lots in store. Prime Jersey Sweets, $8.75@4.00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@13 cts. Turkeys, 16@18. Live Turkeys, $1.00@1.50 each; live Chickens, 50@60 cts per pair.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 13 cts; Shoulders, 7¾@8. Ribbed sides, 8¼@8¾; short ribbed sides, 8¾@8¾; clear sides, 9¾; sugar cured shoulders, 9¾; sugar cured hams, 15 15¾. Lard—Leaf, 16; in kegs, 16¾; in half bbls, 16¾. Ham sausage, 11 cts. Dried Beef, 18¾. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 11¾.

RAGS—Sacks, 4@4½ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85, by the car load.

SEEDS—There is some inquiry for clover and Timothy Seeds and the market is steady but unchanged; the former may be quoted at $9@9.50 and the latter at $3.25@3.50. Flaxseed is in steady demand at $1.80, and the offerings continue very meagre.

SUGAR CORN—In 244 cts per lb.

SUMAC—Tennessee is quoted at 4¾ cts per lb, or $90 per ton.

TURNIPS—Very dull; quoted nominally at 35@40 cts per bushel.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY November 22, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far have been fair, not much if any in excess of the same time last week, and while there is a pretty full attendance of buyers, trade is slow, in consequence of buyers and sellers being unable to come together and the volume of business is comparatively light. The eastern markets, including New York and Philadelphia, are reported offish, prices having ruled lower than last week, and buyers for these points are not operating quarterly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and to the Pennsylvania Company has been consummated. The negotiations for the lease of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to the Pennsylvania Company have nearly been completed. It is reported that the Pennsylvania Company is trying to lease the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad. Money active this morning at 6 per cent.; closed up firm at 7@6 per cent. In Southern State securities business was dull; South Carolinas were dull; Virginias and Missouris were strong.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 111¾; do of '64, 111¾; do of '65, 111¾; new do of '65, 114¾; do of '67, 114¾; do of '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 68¾; do new, 68¾; Virginia new 6s, 59; do old 66¾; North Carolina old, 38; do new, 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, 34; Adams Express, 85; Wells-Fargo, 55; American Merchants Union do, 40; United States do, 58¾; Pacific Mail, 46¾; New York Central, 92¾; Scrip, 87¾; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 65; Harlem 121; do preferred, 121; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 118; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 127; Northwestern, 60¾; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 103; New Jersey Central, 93½; St. Paul, 54; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 63; do, preferred, 80; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 42; do preferred, none; Chicago and Alton, 116½; do preferred, 125; Ohio and Mississippi, 42¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 80; Baltimore and Ohio, 127; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 138; Pacific, 27¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union 91¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¾@5; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@5.

APPLES—The receipts have been comparatively light for some days past, and the market, in consequence, is a shade firmer, though there is no improvement whatever in prices. Sales at $1.00@2.00 per bbl for common to fair, and $2.50@3.00 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—In good supply and dull, but unchanged; 5@5½ per gallon for common to fair, and 6@6½ for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for strictly prime roll, it is in limited supply and the recent advance is well maintained, 24@25. Common and medium continues dull and prices are nominal at 19@20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is selling, in a jobbing way, at $4.50 per cwt.

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CIDER—Is unchanged; $5@8 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair demand at the recent decline; 20½@22½ for standard brands in car load lots.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at $2.00@2.10 per bbl.

CEMENT—Louisville, $3.50@3.60 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

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PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1871.

The petroleum market continues dull and weak with apparently but little inquiry either for present or future delivery. Crude is still further declined; sales were made today at 10¾ seller balance of the year; and, in the afternoon, Parker was offering at $3.75. Refined may be quoted at 21¾@21¾ for almost any delivery this side of January 1st. There does not seem to be much inquiry from the south or west, and, on cars here, quotations may be fairly given at 20¾@21. We understand that Cleveland is filling orders for Cincinnati and other points in the west at 20 cts. free on cars there.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Kier's O W, account H S Duncan	456
Fairview O W, account T P Miller	148
Riverside O W, account Thos Hackett	320
Sterling O W, account W Stewart	492
Penn O W, account Fisher Bros	74
Standard O W, account Fisher Bro	474
Standard O W, account Tack Bro	838
Liberty O W, account U S Duncan	802
Standard O W, account T P Miller	190
Total	3,794

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. November 21.

John Spear & Co., 106 bbls refined oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

J. M. River, 381 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co. 330 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 261 bbls refined oil to Tack, Bros & Co. Phila.

Forsyth Bro 100 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Montebeimer, K & Co. 148 bbls refined oil to Warner, Klug & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1,538 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Meadville, Ff & Co., 389 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phila.

Elkins, Bly & Co. 100 bbls refined oil to P O Davis, Phila.

Chas. T. Place, 55 bbls ref. oil to Manhattan Oil Co., New York.

Total ..... 375 bbls.

[By P. and A. Telegraph Company.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 22, 13 A. M.—November 21¾@ bid; 21¾@ asked; December 21¾@; January to March 22¾@. Crude 12¾@.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Market dull and weak; no buyers at any price; spot or balance of the month nominally 22c to 22¼c, and with very quiet; there is but very little demand; spot held at 12¾c to 12¾c; no sales reported.

2:30 P. M.—Market dull; spot 22c; December and balance of the month steady at 22c; reported settlement of a 2,000 barrel contract at 21¾c. Crude unchanged; spot held at 12¾c to 12¾c; no sales.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 22.—Market quiet at $4.10; sales 1,000 bbls.

TITUSVILLE, November 22, 12:30.—Market very dull with nothing doing; more sellers than buyers at $4.00 to $4.02¾c.

HARRISVILLE, November 22, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet and dull at $4.00.

OIL CITY, November 22, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; $4.05. Weather: snowing.

TIDIOUTA, November 22, 1 P. M.—Market firm at $4.05.

PARKERS, Pa., November 22, 1.15.—Market quiet and weak; sales at $3.75 to $.77¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 22, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾; 5-20s '62 81½; 5-20s '65 92½; 5-20s '67 94¾; 10 4 s 87¾. Tallow 48s.

FRANKFORT, November 22.—5-20s '62 97¾@98; 97¾.

PARIS, November 22.—Rentes 66f 75c.

LIVERPOOL November 23.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 9¾@9¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 25s. Corn 34s. Cheese 60s.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 18¾c. Flour is dull and holders are anxious to sell; superfine western and state at $4.80, and common to good $5.40@6.00; good to choice $6.05@7.00; white wheat extra $7.20@7.40; extra Ohio $6.00@7.20; St. Louis $5.40@7.40. Cotton dull; middling firm at 17¾c. Flour quiet but little demand for round lots; extra family $6.25. Corn—mixed Western 1c lower; prices generally are firm. Wheat $1.37@1.50. Corn 46c for new and 57c for old. Rye 90c. Meal steady; Barley and Canada peas unchanged. Whisky steady; held at 90c. Mess pork quiet and steady at $21.80, and the offerings continue very meagre.

SUGAR—Refined—Standard A 12¾ cts per lb.

SUGAR—Louisiana is quoted at 11¾ cts per lb, or $90 per ton.

MOLASSES—Very dull; quoted nominally at 35@40 cts per bushel.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

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Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 111¾; do of '64, 111¾; do of '65, 111¾; new do of '65, 114¾; do of '67, 114¾; do of '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 113¾.

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ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¾@5; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@5.

APPLES—The receipts have been comparatively light for some days past, and the market, in consequence, is a shade firmer, though there is no improvement whatever in prices. Sales at $1.00@2.00 per bbl for common to fair, and $2.50@3.00 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—In good supply and dull, but unchanged; 5@5½ per gallon for common to fair, and 6@6½ for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for strictly prime roll, it is in limited supply and the recent advance is well maintained, 24@25. Common and medium continues dull and prices are nominal at 19@20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is selling, in a jobbing way, at $4.50 per cwt.

BEANS—In good supply and a little offish, though prices are not quotably lower; $2.00@2.50 per bushel for common to prime, and $2.75 for choice navy.

BROOM CORN—Is scarce and firm, and quotations are given at 9@12 cts per lb, according to quality and condition.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@32c.

CIDER—Is unchanged; $5@8 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Is in fair demand at the recent decline; 20½@22½ for standard brands in car load lots.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at $2.00@2.10 per bbl.

CEMENT—Louisville, $3.50@3.60 per bbl; Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

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HOME NEWS.

For Thanksgiving.—Choice Mince Meat, prepared by ourselves, expressly for family use, made of the choicest materials, in half gallon, one or two gallon stone jars, at
25. J. B. HUBLEY & Co's., 105 Penn Ave.

Rev. Van De Mark appears before a Pittsburgh audience for the first time in the capacity of a public lecturer, next Tuesday evening in Mercantile Library Hall. Subject —The Ins and Outs of Society. Tickets fifty cents.

Letters Held for Postage Nov. 22d.
Debosne & Queenston, Milwaukee, Wis.... 3c.
John Egar, Summit, Pa.... 1c.
And. Worth Martin, Red Bank, Pa.... 1c.
James Mills & Son, Buchanan, Pa.... 1c.
G. G. G., Pittsburgh, Pa.... 3c.

Thirteenth Ward Republicans.—The Republicans of the Thirteenth ward will hold a meeting, to make suggestions for councilmen and ward officers, on Saturday, the 25th inst. The nominations will be made on Saturday, December 2d. All Republicans are invited to attend. This is by order of the ward members of the Executive Committee.

St. Bridget's Fair IS NOW OPEN in their new church, Eleventh ward. Persons wishing to enjoy a pleasant evening can find no better place to do so. St. Bridget's Silver Cornet Band will be in attendance every evening. Voting on the different articles going on lively. Admission, every night, 15 cts., except Saturday night, which will be 25 cts.

Don't let the chance now offered by C. A. Boucher, the well known furniture dealer, pass by, but go at once and see if he has not something in his line you want. His furniture is all good, of late style, and must be sold within the next thirty days. Now is the time to secure bargains, twenty-five per cent less than you can buy for at the end of this sale. Remember this. Ware room is No. 45 Smithfield street.

Mortgage and Money.

Any person desiring to borrow money can procure either of the following amounts on bonds and mortgage: $1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $4,500, $5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, $7,500, $8,000, $9,000, $10,000, $12,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000. The above amounts will be loaned for one, two or more years, and on reasonable rates of interest.

Inquire of W. E. TWEIN, 87 Grant st.
Opposite Court House. 3.

Alleged False Pretence.

Yesterday Mr. Frank Liebert, a grocer doing business on Fifth avenue extension was brought before Alderman McMasters on an information for false pretence made against him by Messrs. Arbuckles & Co. It is alleged that Liebert purchased goods on credit from the Arbuckles amounting in value to $145.37, and then he represented he had $2,000 in cash in the hands of a friend which he would get and pay the bill, all of which they allege was since proven to be false. Liebert promptly gave bail for Court.

The Election in Allegheny.

Elsewhere will be seen the proclamation of Mayor Callow in reference to the next municipal election which takes place in Allegheny, Tuesday, December 12th—the second Tuesday. Thus far there has been but little excitement, but the breezes are beginning to stir and it is probable that the different candidates and their friends will infuse considerable life into the contest before the eventful day arrives. In some of the wards the "school question" is attaining considerable attention, and the contest in this direction will be pretty close and animated. The "primaries," which meet a few days before, however, will likely settle matters, as Allegheny Republicans don't take stock in "polls," or any other "ways that are dark."

Another New Bank.

The "Bank of Industry," is the name of a new bank which is soon to be open on Fifth Avenue extension. The books are now open at the office of Alderman Morrow, and the stock is being rapidly taken up. All who desire to invest in bank stock should attend the meeting this evening in Alderman Morrow's office, or hear the Constitution and By-laws read. The manner in which the stock is to be paid for, as well as other features in the policy by which this bank is to be governed, cannot fail to commend it to the public. We know some of the men prominent in this movement, who if as successful in the management of a bank, as they are in managing their private affairs, will make the institution a safe and profitable investment. See notice in another column.

A Sad Case.

A man presented himself at Mayor Callow's office on Monday evening, stating that he was from Braddocks Fields, and had the small pox, in confirmation of which he showed a letter from a physician of that borough. He told a pitiful story, stating, in substance, that he had applied to the Board of Health in this city at eight o'clock in the morning, and desired to be sent to a hospital, but was refused. He then made application at the office of the Guardians of the Poor, where he was told to apply to Mr. Davis, in Allegheny. Thus, according to his statement, he had been traveling the whole day, and was as far from relief as when he started out. The man was allowed to occupy the large room in the rear of the Allegheny lock-up, until arrangements could be made to have him sent to the hospital at Claremont, where he was taken in the ambulance.

We Endorse.

It is with great pleasure that we refer to the card of Max Schaubers, Esq., in another column. Mr. S. has established a large law business in all parts of Europe, and by reason of an extensive acquaintance and correspondence with the most prominent lawyers and bankers in the old country, he enjoys the greatest facilities for that branch of his business. He has, as he is prepared to show by his docket, collected and brought to this country within the last year alone, at least one hundred thousand dollars.

To those of the legal profession who may have business on the other side of the Atlantic we can safely recommend Mr. Schaubers.—*Pittsburgh Legal Journal.*

In addition to this, Mr. Schaubers does an extensive foreign exchange, passage and general railroad ticket business. His office is No. 163 Smithfield street, in our neighborhood.

The Proposed Park.

Captain Schenley, through his agent, Mr. Hatch, has made a proposition to the Special Committee of Councils offering about two hundred and eighty acres at $500 per acre, or $140,000 for the entire park. This is considerably less than one-half the price that has already been offered for the same property by private individuals. It is further understood that Mr. Schenley will take in payment city bonds maturing after twenty years. The price at which the above tract is offered, appears at first sight to be extraordinarily reasonable, and we doubt not many encomiums will be pronounced upon the public spirit inspiring the offer, but when it is taken into consideration that there are, of the estate, about two hundred acres besides, which Captain Schenley reserves, and which will be so enhanced in value as to be worth treble their present value in a few years, it will be admitted that all the less sustained by the present owners of the proposed park will be easily borne.

Runaway Accident.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a runaway accident occurred in Allegheny which was attended with very painful results. Mr. Thomas Pusey, a well known gentleman, got out of his buggy at the corner of Sandusky and Ohio streets and stepped into a drug store, leaving his horse standing unhitched on the street. From some cause the animal took fright and started down street at a rapid pace. Mr. Pusey rushed out and attempted to catch hold of the bridle, but missing it, caught some part of the harness and holding on by it, half ran and was half dragged for a considerable distance when his hold loosened and he was dashed to the ground, his head coming in contact with the curb-stone, and he sustaining injuries of an exceedingly painful character. A large gash was cut on the side of his head and he was considerably bruised about the body. The horse continued along in the even tenor of his way until colliding with a wagon, the buggy was almost completely demolished.

Outrageous Assault.

Tuesday evening Patrick Bennett passing along Butler street, in the Seventeenth ward, was invited into Charles Neff's tavern by Joseph Houser and one Kirchthaler to drink. It is alleged that the two, aided by Neff, felt upon Bennett as soon as they had got him inside beating him terribly, after which he was forcibly ejected from the saloon. A friend of his coming along conveyed him to a hospital. In the meantime Houser preferred a charge of assault and battery at Mayor Nichols' office against Bennett, the injured man, who dispatched an officer with a warrant for the accused. The officer found him just recovering his senses and conveyed him to the magistrates office where he told his story and lodged an information against the trio. Bailing Chaffer and Houser were shortly after arrested and Neff was "bagged" at his tavern yesterday morning. Dr. Clark is attending the injured man, who is in a very critical condition, and Alderman Nichols has refused to take bail for the prisoners' release, holding them to await the result of Bennett's injuries.

The Other Side.

It was stated in an evening cotemporary a few days ago that John Smith, an aged and decrepid colored man, had gone to the house of Mrs. McDonald, in Allegheny, whose husband had died of small pox, and removed the bed and furniture of the room, alleging that he had been sent by Health Officer Williams and that the said officer not having sent him had caused his arrest for larceny.

It is due to Mr. Smith to state that upon the hearing before Mayor Callow, on Wednesday, Mrs. McDonald appeared and testified that she had hired Smith to remove the infected articles and had told his daughter she might do what she pleased with them, so that there was no larceny in the case, and the action of the Health Officer in charging a felony was precipitate and unfounded. It should not be forgotten that an infirm old negro is as much entitled to humane treatment as if he was young and white. If any punishment was due to Smith it could only be for not taking the effects of the sick room where they could spread no contagion, and for his service, with this exception, he deserved liberal pay rather than defamation and persecution.

Obituary.

We regret to be called upon to announce the sudden death of Mr. Allen B. McQuewan, formerly of the firm of McQuewan & Douglass, lumber merchants of this city. Mr. McQuewan left this city about two years since and located at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was extensively engaged in the lumber business, at the time of his death, which occurred yesterday at a place called Big Rapids, near his home. He had been working about the river with his logs, etc., and accidentally fell in, but was rescued before death ensued. In a short time, however, he died from the effects of the sudden shock, which totally exhausted all of his powers. Mr. McQuewan came with his parents from the neighborhood of Kittaning, about 1830, and up to the time of going to Grand Rapids, continued among us an honored and exemplary citizen. He was for a long time a member of our City Councils from the First ward, serving a number of years on the Finance Committee. He was a prominent member of the old Neptune and Eagle fire companies for many years, and in every walk of life was highly respected by all who knew him. His death is a grievous loss to his family and friends, and will cause a wide spread sorrow over this community, where he lived so long. He was about forty-eight years of age.

SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL.

Another Joint Committee Meeting—More Controversy—The Site Must be Bought or not Used—The Proposed Ormsby Location—The Committee to Inquire Ormsby Authorities on Their Knees for the Privilege of Taking Patients There—Ormsby Will Then be Satisfied.

The Sanitary Committees of East Birmingham and Birmingham, together with the special Committees of Councils, held a meeting last evening in the Walton Engine House, Chairman B. Welker, Secretary Dr. Thomas.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Mr. Pearson, from the Building Committee, reported that they had ordered the contractor to stop putting up the Hospital until further orders, as Ormsby Borough protested against having it there.

Mr. Eitemiller, from the Committee appointed to select a site, reported that they had selected the place in Ormsby Borough, about which there has been so much said of late. Report accepted.

Dr. Thomas wanted the building committee to explain why they stopped the building of the hospital.

Dr. Arnholt stated that the reason the putting up of the building was stopped was because, even if it was erected, Ormsby borough would not allow patients to be brought in, therefore there was no use to put it up. The Council of Ormsby warned them not to erect the building, for they would use all legal means to prevent the Sanitary Committee from bringing small-pox patients there.

Mr. Pearson, of the Building Committee, stated that they had stopped putting up the building until they got further instructions from the Sanitary Board, as to whether they shall proceed with putting it up, or whether they shall choose another place.

Dr. Kerr again stated, as he did at the meeting on Monday night, that the Committee had not time to waste deliberating, as the rear of the Allegheny lock-up, until arrangements could be made to have him sent to the hospital at Claremont, where he was taken in the ambulance.

Dr. Arnholt stated that he had just now understood that he not only owned a small part of his place for a hospital, but would sell it.

Mr. Galvin, from St. Clair borough, stated that at the meeting of the Council of that borough, a resolution was adopted opposed to locating a hospital on Mr. Geib's place, inasmuch as the people residing in the immediate neighborhood were opposed to having it there. If the people residing near that place are satisfied to have a hospital erected there, then St. Clair Council would be satisfied.

Dr. Woods moved that the Sanitary Committees accept the kind offer from St. Clair with thanks. Carried.

Mr. Geib then stated to the meeting that he would sell his property, house and all the lots, but that he could not lease any part of it for the purpose of building a hospital for it would spoil the rest of his property. He is satisfied to sell it, provided the borough authorities of St. Clair are opposed to it.

Dr. Arnholt then said that Mr. Geib would be satisfied to sell all of it for the sum of $10,000, but not to rent any portion of it, as what is done already. We have rented a lot until July 1st, also commenced building, which will be a dead loss. Who's to blame? Why Ormsby borough of course.

Dr. Wood stated that it was no excuse for Ormsby to say that a hospital would spread contagion, for that is not so. There is some other cause for not allowing the hospital to be built there, and Ormsby Council ought to gaib. He then offered the following preambles and resolutions.

WHEREAS, The whole Southside is one, not only in interest, but also in the absence of all lines that give natural divisions to territories, and by the blending of their streets, using the same water, and having the same purchases, the same market, the same post-office, and

WHEREAS, The present small-pox scourge, which is now upon us, calls for the most prompt and efficient sanitary measures, as well as the most exalted humanity and charity, and

WHEREAS, The scourge is not limited to one borough, so ought not our humanity and charity be limited to the corporation limits? Therefore

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the united and harmonious action of the whole South Side in the employment of sanitary measures, to relieve the distressed and to give the most careful asylum to all small-pox patients of the South Side, regardless of what borough they may be a citizen.

Resolved, That we implore the honorable councils of each South Side borough not to pass any ordinance that may hinder the transportation of small-pox patients through their streets to their homes or to an asylum, or in case of death, their bodies to the place of interment.

Resolved, That we as Sanitary Committees refuse to co-operate with any borough that by an unwarrantable and unjust prosecution may forbid the transportation of any of our citizens through their streets; and that as a just retaliation we demand of our Councils to forbid the ingress of small-pox patients from any borough who has refused or may hereafter refuse admittance into or through their boroughs of patients from other boroughs.

Resolved, That we sanction and promise compliance of our citizens to the erection of a hospital wherever our committee on location may select; and that the small-pox patients from boroughs that co-operate with us will be welcomed and sheltered.

Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ango stated that Ormsby is not opposed to having a hospital in the borough but is opposed to its present location, and will oppose we transmission of small-pox patients through Carson street, and they will oppose it to the bitter end.

Dr. Arnholt stated that Ormsby need to have no fear of the small-pox being taken within its limits now, for at this present moment there were more small-pox patients in Ormsby and surroundings than in the whole of East Birmingham.

Mr. Ango stated that small-pox patients can be brought through the borough of Ormsby provided the consent of the Burgess and Council of Ormsby be obtained.

Dr. Arnholt stated that there were only one or two men who are "d——d Ormsby Councils, who are the leaders against this hospital because they own much property near it.

Dr. Thomas moved that the committee on location look for another site for a hospital. Lost.

Dr. Arnholt moved that the Building Committee be instructed to finish the hospital on the site where it has already been commenced. The Doctor explained his motion after considerable discussion.

Mr. Evans moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Ormsby Councils and ask permission from them to allow small pox patients to pass through that borough. Passed.

Mr. Ango—Now, gentlemen, you are getting at the matter in the right way. Had you done this before, the hospital would now be up, and Ormsby borough would assist you in putting it up.

A committee, consisting of one member from each borough, was then appointed to request Ormsby Council to rescind its action.

On motion, adjourned.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The Board of Health—Small-Pox Decreasing—The Cards in Street Cars—Business Houses Closed.

The Pittsburgh Board of Health held a regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Edwards presiding *pro tem*, and Mr. Fleming acting as Secretary.

The Health Officer presented a bill of $1,290.60 for care of small-pox patients in the Hospital, corner Pride and Bluff streets. Warrant ordered.

The Health Officer also reported that he had a conference with the managers of the street lines in reference to putting notices in the cars forbidding any convalescent small-pox patient, or sufferer from varioloid to ride in the cars. He also stated that he had consulted the Physician attesting his (the patients) complete convalescence, and that all danger from infection was removed when the last person of a family in which there was small-pox should be permitted to enter the car.

He stated that the Managers seemed well inclined to accept the proposition. The matter was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion.

Thirty-four new cases were reported during the week, and seven deaths.

A report was also presented, showing that nine business houses had been closed during the month, by the Health Officer, on account of the small-pox.

Mr. Parson's confectionery, on Fifth avenue, whose house had been closed by reason of the sickness of his child with small-pox, asked to be allowed to re-open, as there was no connection between the store and the room in which the child lay. Request refused.

Adjourned.

PROBABLY FATAL BURNING.

A Child Five Years Old the Victim.

An accident of a most distressing and terrible nature, and which will probably yet result fatally, occurred in Allegheny yesterday morning about ten o'clock. Mrs. Neal, a woman residing at No. 24 Virgin alley, stepped out to go to the store for a few minutes, leaving her three little children alone at play in the kitchen. In some manner the clothes of the oldest, a little girl named Jessie, not more than five years of age, took fire at the stove, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. Her heart rending screams brought some other children to the room, and rushing in and extinguished the fire, but not until she had been terribly burned. Her clothes were completely destroyed, and the flesh torn off from her knees to the top of her head burned until the skin hung in shreds. Dr. Easton was immediately summoned and rendered all the assistance in his power, but knew that the little sufferer can not possibly survive, as she has doubtless inhaled smoke and flame, burning her internally.

This is another terrible warning to parents. When will mothers learn the risk of leaving children of such tender years to themselves in the midst of so much danger?

ST. CECELIA'S CORNET BAND.

Grand Anniversary Banquet.

Last evening the third annual banquet of the St. Cecelia's Cornet Band of this city was given at Lafayette Hall. A sumptuous repast was spread to about two hundred guests. After disposing of the creature-comforts, the following programme of toasts and responses followed:

1. The Clergy—Bishop Domenec.
2. The Day we Celebrate—Rev. Byrne.
3. The Band—J. P. O'Neill.
4. Our Invited Guests—W. D. Moore.
5. The Ladies—Dr. Keyser.
6. The Leader of the Band—W. D. Moore.
7. The Press—W. D. Taylor.

The banquet was in every sense a success, and one of the most enjoyable gatherings we have attended for a long time.

"Gettysburg."

The art gallery was a center of attraction last night, and the great painting received the unqualified and enthusiastic encomiums of the people—those who were thoroughly capable of judging of a work of art, and those who were not so highly cultured in art matters. Perhaps, however, after all, this general admiration of the masses is the surest indication of the success of the artist, the evidence that he has touched the heart,—and praise coming therefrom is after all sweetest to the true artist, just as that true limner, Benjamin West, prized the compliment of the little ten year old girl as she naively asked, "Oh, Mr. West, how do you make *ivery* one so, "Gettysburg" will be on exhibition to-day and until ten this evening.

Ayers' Latin School.

Examination for November, will be held on Friday, November 24th, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. S. F. Scovel.
Rev. J. C. Scarborough.
Prof. E. Williams.
John McD. Crossan, Esq.
R. S. Davis, Esq.
James Dickson, Esq.
C. Yeager, Esq.

Rank read. Prizes given. Friends and patrons cordially invited to attend.

The sale of the fine stock of goods at Moorhead's trimming, notion and gents' furnishing house, No. 81 Market street, is positive and the prices are marked in every instance far below cost.

BREVITIES.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW!

REMEMBER the Poor.

RIVER continues to recede.

PRICE of turkeys advancing.

THE small pox is raging in Latrobe.

PROTESTED bills—Posters on forbidden walls.

FREE SIMPLE—Money given to a quack doctor.

UNUSUAL dearth of news in police circles yesterday.

YESTERDAY was the first winter day we have experienced.

TWO lumps of ice placed in her nest will "break up" a setting hen.

EVERGREEN—Merchants who expect to make money without advertising.

CHRISTMAS presents are making their appearance in the various shop windows.

THERE'S a great deal of marrying and giving in marriage in the "rooral deestriks."

SEVENTEETH WARD Republicans will find a notice of interest to them on our first page.

THE Republicans of the Third ward, Pittsburgh will find a notice to them on first page.

PAREPA ROSA will open the new music hall at Dayton, Ohio, on the 28th, with a concert.

MEETING of the Trustees of the Relief Fund at the Mayor's office this morning at ten o'clock.

GO TO Library Hall and hear Julia Ward Howe, the author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

UPDEGRAFF, the alleged incendiary, has secured the required $1,500 bail and been released from custody.

THE beautiful, the sprightly, the accomplished Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, will speak on Friday night at Library Hall.

THE FARE of Farm celebrity in Oildon, died at his house in Meadville on Monday last, aged forty-five years.

THE style of diamonds most in vogue now are black ones. Our coal dealers are daily shoveling them up by the wagon load.

AN unfeeling wretch advised a slender friend with shining pate to chalk his head and give a masquerade ball as a billiard cue.

TWO good oil wells have lately been struck near Bear Creek, Butler county. The Butler *Herald* says one is pumping one hundred barrels per day.

REPUBLICAN VOTERS of the Second precinct, Twelfth ward, meet this evening at the Springdale School House to suggest names to be voted for on Saturday.

THREE members of the Allegheny police force have the small-pox. They got it by attending the crazy man Zinsman who was confined in the lockup with the diseased.

THE REPUBLICANS of the Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will meet on Saturday evening next, to suggest names for candidates for Councils and the various ward officers.

SHARPSBURG is going to arrest the driver of the Allegheny small-pox wagon, and have him tried as a nuisance. They want no small-pox patients brought through their town.

THE weather prophets predict a cold winter because the corn husks are so thick, and an old bachelor predicts numerous weddings because there are so many cabbage heads.

A BANK is said to be the most likely building to catch cold in, because there are so many drafts in it; and the reason it is said so many drafts in it is because so many persons go there to raise the wind.

MR. JOHN G. BROWN, formerly Clerk of Courts here, has just been elected to the House of Delegates, Virginia, as the representative from the Charlotte Court House District —(a success of which he is every way worthy.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS in the different wards of Allegheny—except the First—will meet at their respective school houses on Saturday evening, to select the Republicans from which to select candidates at the primary meetings.

MRS. CAROLINE BURLEIGH, who is to be among the notable strong minded women to be at Library Hall Friday and Saturday, is a regularly ordained minister from Brooklyn, Connecticut. Can and some of our ministers give her their pulpit on Sabbath?

MRS JULIA WARD HOWE is president of the Universal Peace Society, which will hold a convention in Philadelphia on Thursday of this week. Mrs. Howe is expected to arrive in this city on Friday morning, and will address the Woman's Suffrage mass convention at Library Hall on Friday and Saturday.

THE New Castle *Gazette* says the subscriptions to the stock of the N. C. & E. R. R. now amount to $180,000. Twenty thousand dollars yet remain to complete the sum Lawrence county is pledged for. Mercer county will undoubtedly raise the last hundred of her, as a strong effort is now being made in that d rection.

CORONER WEST yesterday morning received a dispatch from Mansfield asking him to go out and hold an inquest, a suspicious death having occurred there. Upon proceeding to the place he discovered that a young lady of this place had died of small-pox. It is needless to say that the man of inquests returned to the city on the next train.

In the Edinburgh *Medical Journal*, Dr. W. Scott states he has been very successful in preventing disfigurement by small-pox, by keeping the face, from the first appearance of the eruption, constantly moist with a solution of carbolic acid in oil (1 to 8). The application is very grateful to the patient, allaying the itching and irritation, and preventing the desire to scratch off the scabs.

THE CRUELTY exhibited daily on our streets to horses is terrible. Yesterday we noticed a colored man driving a sorrel horse in a one-horse wagon who apparently hauls coal, and his delight was to whip the horse over the head from open air level of the eyes of the horse and he does not discharge this human "brute" he should be whipped himself. Why not our policemen arrest such cases? It is a daily occurrence, and we do hope there will be something done on behalf of these noble animals, and see if such barbarism cannot be stopped.

PITTSBURGH is represented in the National Suffrage Convention, now in session at Philadelphia, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Miss Matilda Hindman have kindly consented to act as representatives; and Miss Hindman the first day succeeded in raising a breeze by protesting against a paragraph in the report of the Executive Committee, referring to Henry Ward Beecher, which called forth some discussion. Miss Hindman moved a reconsideration of the report, which was carried, and the first day's effort of the business for the next day. Glory!

THAT RAILROAD LEASE.

The Meeting on Tuesday—The Project Happily Consummated.

Tuesday, November 21st, was the day appointed for the ratification or rejection by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad stockholders of the lease of their line to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, from December 1st, 1871. By the conditions of the lease the Pennsylvania Company are to pay interest on all bonds of the Pittsburgh Company, and guarantee the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Company seven per cent. free of tax on a capital stock increased forty-three per cent. from the present figure.

A considerable portion of the stock has been understood to be in the control of the "Erie party," consisting of Messrs. Fisk, Gould, and Lane, purchased about three years ago, and on which that interest secured a representation on the board of Directors which has since retained the terms of the lease, whilst throwing that interest out of any control over the future fortunes of the line, are generally considered favorable for the fortunate holders of the stock, as it secures a good dividend on an investment increased by nearly a half. It has been understood that the control of the "Erie party" had been obtained by the projectors of the lease, but in the prevailing uncertainty attaching to the movements of certain railroad men, considerable anxiety was felt as to the result of the meeting.

The magnates of the Pennsylvania and Erie lines left for the city on the 7 o'clock P. M. train to be present at the meeting, which was called for Tuesday noon.

The meeting organized at noon. Considerable time was occupied in reading the lease, which was a very long document, but the general character of which we have already given. On the vote being summed up it was found the ratification of the lease was carried by a very heavy majority.

There had been some discussion pending the vote, and symptoms of decided opposition on the part of a portion of the minority, but after the announcement of the vote amicable arrangements were made and all opposition has been withdrawn. The lease is now an accomplished fact, and the road passes under the entire control of the Pennsylvania Central Company.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Henry Roth is exceedingly wroth at the action of his brother Frank and two other youths, named respectively Andrew Smith and Robert Hart, who assaulted and battered him, if we are to believe the information which he makes before Alderman Smith of Allegheny. Warrants are out for the trio.

James Morgan gave bail for Court on an accusation made before Alderman Bailey, of Allegheny, by Coachbuilder Sherlock, charging him with outraging her person in Day alley on the night of October 28th. Snooks, thinking of Pope's famous "Rape of the Lock," is reported to have attempted to make an effort at a pun but has been with some difficulty restrained.

Michael Hanahan instituted suits for surety of the peace and disorderly conduct against Peter Kinney, alleging that Peter had used threats toward him, and besides had committed a breach of the peace. Alderman Strain issued a warrant for Peter.

A man named Geib, a tavern-keeper on Second street, Allegheny, was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Reuter, at the suit of Alderman Arent, who charges Geib with larceny. The accused was arrested, waived a hearing and gave bail for trial.

Alderman Neillie, of Allegheny, took the deposition of John Campbell, who charges Ellen Campbell with larceny as bailee. He alleges that for some time past he has been a boarder of Mrs. Campbell's, and not long since he gave her eighty dollars to keep for him, which she will not return to him after he has demanded it of her. A warrant was issued.

ONE LESS.

Determined to Die—Suicide by Small-Pox.

The fools are not all dead yet, although if the following be true, as narrated in the Steubenville *Herald*, there is one less in the world now:

"A singular case of disregard for life, by courting a dangerous contagion, came to our notice this morning, in the person of a young man from small-pox. The deceased went from this city to Pittsburgh, and of his own accord, applied for, and obtained a situation at a hospital where several violent cases of small-pox were, for the purpose, he claimed afterwards, of contracting the disease that he might die. He continued in the handling of small-pox patients and corpses for several weeks, and returned here some ten days since, and told his exploits among the "stiffs" of the dreaded contagion, saying he wished he would take the small-pox, that he was tired of life, and wanted God Almighty to take it. He had his wish. In a few days after making the reckless remarks, he was stricken with the disease in the most violent form, his physician discovering his case almost hopeless from the first. This morning he died and was conveyed to the last earthly tenement, where the troubles of life cease. In this death the circumstances are peculiar; the wish expressed, and the means taken to contract the disease as stated, was a new method of getting rid of life. Another singular circumstance was the publication of his death, and the digging of his grave, the day before he died.

Rev. Van De Mark appears before a Pittsburgh audience for the first time in the capacity of a public lecturer, next Tuesday evening in Mercantile Library Hall. Subject —The Ins and Outs of Society. Tickets fifty cents.

Ladies, Misses, Children's and Gent's Furs, new goods of this season's manufacture, now offering at Palmer's, the cheapest place in the city to buy new and fashionable Furs. Go and look at Palmer's stock, 84 Wood street.
T,Th,S

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

Court met at ten o'clock, a full bench being present.

W. W. Lotby, of Erie, was, on motion of C. B. Curtis, Esq., duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Cleveland vs. Sterrett; Erie argument; continued by Woodruff for defendant in error, and DeCamp, contra.

Chadwick et al. vs. Whitney; Erie; argued by Curtis for plaintiff in error, and S. J. C. Marshall, contra.

Ortone vs. Caldwell's executioners; Erie; argued by Curtis for plaintiff in error, and by Marshall, contra.

Johnson vs. Gray, Venango; argued by G. Ash for plaintiff in error, and by Sherman, contra.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

The first case taken up before Judge Hampton was that of Hugh S. Fleming vs. Henry Campbell, administrator of Nelson Campbell, deceased, et al.; action on a note. Defendants pleaded the statute of limitation, and, under the charge of the Court, the jury found for the defendants.

In the case of Henry Speldle vs. Henry Schupp, action for alleged false imprisonment, the plaintiff was called, and not answering judgment of non-suit was entered.

In the case of H. H. Livingston vs. Milligan, Hershberger & Co., defendants prayed for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

Jacob Seiferth and Jacob Knapp vs. Daniel Kratz. This is an action in trespass to recover damages claimed on account of a fence on the property of defendant leaning over the property of plaintiffs. On trial.

Estate of Wm. P. McCabe vs. John Burns and Samuel Stevenson is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick, in the Criminal Court room.

Trial List for Thursday.

64. Alexander Patterson vs. Smith and McCandless.
182. Ann Bonner by her next friend vs. James W. Hall et al. Exec'rs.
186. A. H. Caldwell vs. W. McLaughlin & Sons.
188. Thomas L. Wilson vs. David McCabe.
200. Julius Schott et ux. vs. Peter Weis.
93. Isaac Sproul vs. Jas. M. Riter.
98. Robert Ellis vs. Kran Brucken.
177. Charles W. Robb vs. William Williams, et al.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STOWE AND COLLIER.

In the case of J. B. Jones vs. Williams, Black & Co., previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $2,000.

On motion of Sol. Schoyer, Esq., J. B. Reed, Esq., was admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

In the case of Wolf vs. Carson & Co.—action to compel payment for a lot of barley—the jury returned a verdict for defendants.

Adam Hoffman vs. George Blumenschein. This is an action for damages on account of a breach of an alleged contract. On trial.

The case of Charles Heintz vs. Jos. Tae People's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, reported yesterday, is still on trial before Judge Collier.

Trial List for Thursday.

54. Palmer vs. Wynn.
56. Bellaire vs. Boswell.
60. Coates and wife vs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co.
64. Edmonds vs. McCauley.
50. Kuhnberger vs. Pfordt.
51. Crawford vs. Mulholland et al.
59. Hunter vs. Wilson et al.
39. Brown vs. Wormeastle et al.
57. Gangwisch vs. Hoveler adm'x.
58. Swaney vs. Owners of the steamer "Grey Eagle."

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGES M'KENNAN AND M'CANDLESS.

Owing to the absence of E. S. Golden, Esq., attorney for defendants, the case of D. K. Watson, assignee, vs. Jos. Woodwell and Isaac Taylor et al., was not resumed this morning.

Moran vs. The City of Pittsburgh. Two cases. Action to recover on railroad bonds issued by the city. Verdict for plaintiff in the case for $1,049.24, and in the other for $1,174.29.

R. W. Courts vs. the county of Allegheny. This was a similar case to the above. Verdict for plaintiff for $776.20.

U. S. DISTRICT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

In this Court D. O. Holton presented a petition that Wm. Moorhead, R. T. and W. S. Moorhead, doing business under the firm name of Marshall Bros., at Towanda, Bradford county, might be declared bankrupts. To-night Mr. Barnett makes his appearance in the new drama of "Karl the Fiddler," written expressly for him by Charles Gayler, Esq., and it is sufficient praise to say that it has been pronounced equally as funny and as good as "Fritz." Mr. Emmet, of course, takes the part of Karl, in which is presented a character somewhat different type of the German character from that in which we have grown accustomed to seeing him.

THE WEATHER.

How to Prevent Coughs and Colds—Go to Wm. Fleming & Co's, 139 Wood Street, and Save From 15 to 20 Per Cent.

The sudden change of temperature incident to this locality is the producing cause of all coughs and colds, which in many instances result in consumption and terminate fatally, and the only protection we have, or rather prevention, against coughs and colds, is to dress warm and comfortably. The cold, chilly winds to which we are sometimes subjected are particularly detrimental to the health of the female portion of the community, who frequently go out of warm rooms into the open air too lightly clad, some of them without furs. A good set of furs, such as can be purchased at William Fleming & Co's, No. 139 Wood street, at from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than they can be purchased at any other house, and we would advise all of our readers to call and examine their goods and prices before purchasing.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue.
noll

FRESH SHELL OYSTERS

AND CINCINNATI LAGER EVERY DAY AT

C. WOLTER'S RESTAURANT,

STTH No. 4 Sixth avenue.

DRIED PEACHES.—10,000 pounds choice new halves.
ONIONS—100 Barrels prime Yellow.
APPLES—100 Barrels good varieties.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
noll 141 First avenue.

AMUSEMENMTS.

THE TROUBADOUR.

The beautiful Fifth avenue was again brilliant last night with one of the best audiences both in character and numbers that it it possible to gather together in this city. Verdi's favorite opera of the Troubadour was presented in such a manner as we had been led to expect from the excellence of the representations which have preceded it this week, with chorus, orchestra, scenery and costumes —all in keeping of an excellence which surpasses anything of the sort that has ever before been offered to our music loving people. And we think too much praise cannot be given to the management for the truly artistic manner in which it now presents the great works of the great composers to the American public.

Madame Parepa-Rosa's voice shows to better advantage in the character of Leonora than in that of Martha. She looks and sings the tragic scenes of the unfortunate duchess superbly, and she was very fine last night. When she sang the recitative beginning "In this dark hour of midnight," she was loudly applauded, and indeed, so peremptory was the demand for its repetition, that she was about to yield to the popular wish, when the bell behind the scenes began to toll, and Leonora was forced to proceed to the exquisite duet, in which Castle sings what may very many is regarded as his best air, beginning "Oh, I have longed to rest," which was heartily encored. All through this and the following scene with the Count, Madame Rosa was very fine, and she did the prison scene admirably, reminding us, in more respects than one, of the lamented Lorini's rendition of this part.

But the triumph of the evening was Mrs. Seguins'. As Azucena she surpassed herself and surprised the audience. She was grand. For those who saw the little delicate woman who played Nancy the night before, it was a constant strain on credulity to believe that this majestic tragic gypsy was the same. We have seen many Azucena's, but Morensi was the only one we ever saw the part so *well prepared* beforehand, neither teacher nor pupils knew what questions were to be propounded until the time and circumstances called them out—the reading lessons were the regular recitations, and everything was conducted the same as two visitors were present.

More than once we noticed the blanched cheek and faltering voice, as our young declaimers bravely essayed to deliver the first oration in public.

Two of these we must mention, even at the risk of causing jealous feelings—the first by a little girl, seven years old, who, as Mary Queen of Scots, spoken with a gravity and fearlessness becoming mature years; the other, a little girl, in reciting the story of Marie Antoinette, was compelled to destroy the whole effect of the play by coming before the curtain with the ring from woman's fate on her finger, taken a final and touching farewell, and last night, after Leonora had been beating her hands against the jealous doors which separated her from the King, they were both forced to appear to receive the applause of the audience, and the fitness of things was decidedly out of place.

We agree with our neighbor, the *Commercial*, that it is a pity we can not hear Parepa in Norma, which we think is her best part, or Nightingale, which we think is her best, but while if "left alone" he may fall into an unvarying routine of recitation and all other business negotiations, Carl Sentz is certain to be aware ambition and energy will die out. But we must hasten to a close.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.—The final production of "Fritz" at this house, on last evening, was attended with immense success, well deserved success. Manager Beamer, for his studied efforts to provide a theatre-going public with the very best and most amusing plays and actors, richly merits that success financially which the present engagement has achieved for him. To-night Mr. Barnett makes his appearance in the new drama of "Karl the Fiddler," written expressly for him by Charles Gayler, Esq., and it is sufficient praise to say that it has been pronounced equally as funny and as good as "Fritz." Mr. Emmet, of course, takes the part of Karl, in which is presented a character somewhat different type of the German character from that in which we have grown accustomed to seeing him.

Special.

Felt skirts. Choice bargains.
J. B. HEARD & Co.

Children's Furs, at R. H. Palmer's,
T,Th,S 84 Wood street.

Great Bargains at the grand clearance sale now going on at W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street. Ladies, you will find the prices marked down wonderfully.

Gents' cloth gloves, doe skin gloves, fur topped kid gloves, cloth gloves, buck faced and kid faced, cloth driving gloves with fancy backs, buck faced and kid faced, Alexis skin gauntlet gloves, lined and un